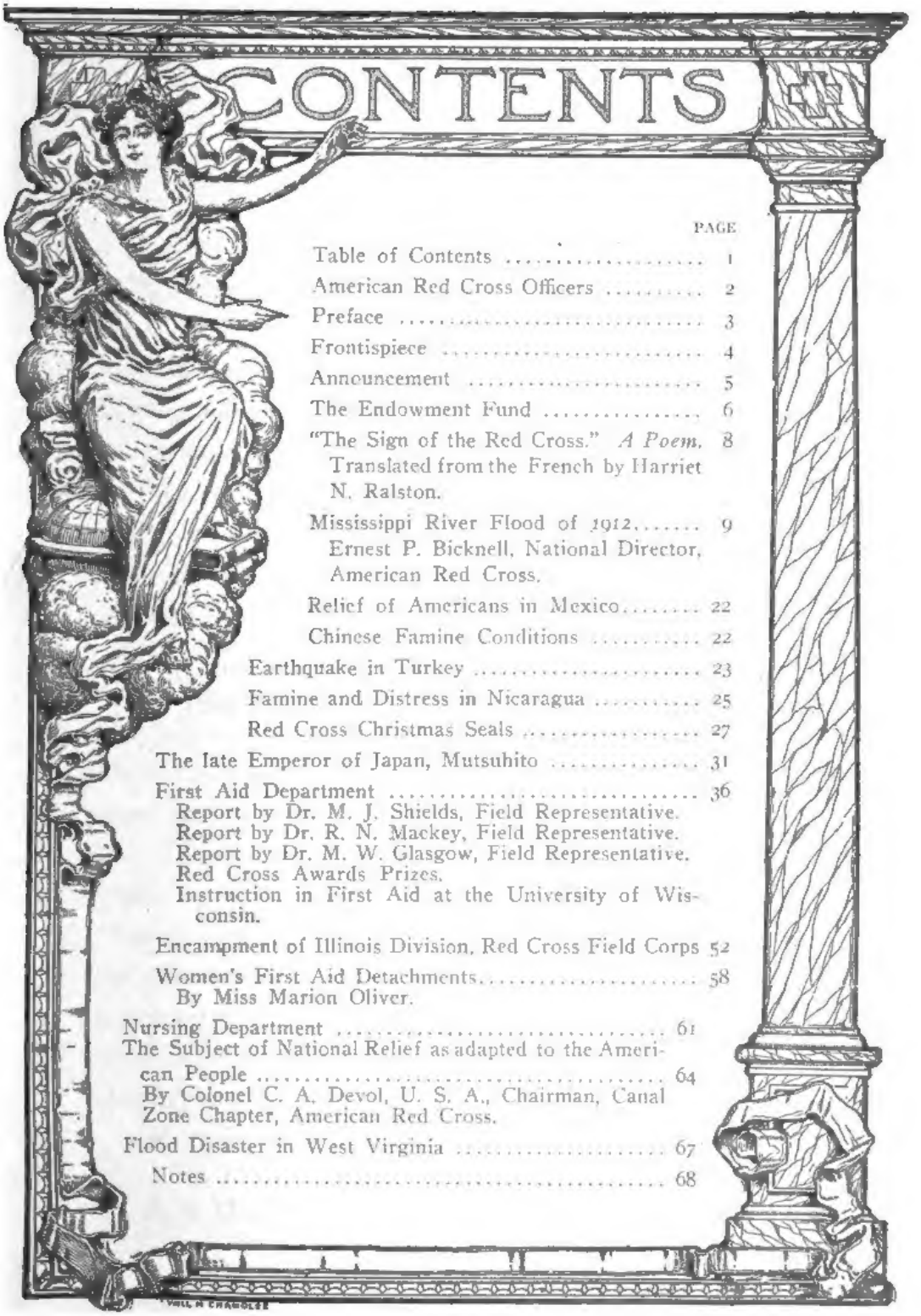
VOLUME SEVEN OCTOBER, 1912 NUMBER FOUR

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



CONTENTS

PAGE

Table of Contents 1

American Red Cross Officers 2

Preface 3

Frontispiece 4

Announcement 5

The Endowment Fund 6

"The Sign of the Red Cross." *A Poem.* 8
Translated from the French by Harriet N. Ralston.

Mississippi River Flood of 1912..... 9
Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, American Red Cross.

Relief of Americans in Mexico..... 22

Chinese Famine Conditions 22

Earthquake in Turkey 23

Famine and Distress in Nicaragua 25

Red Cross Christmas Seals 27

The late Emperor of Japan, Mutsuhito 31

First Aid Department 36
Report by Dr. M. J. Shields, Field Representative.
Report by Dr. R. N. Mackey, Field Representative.
Report by Dr. M. W. Glasgow, Field Representative.
Red Cross Awards Prizes.
Instruction in First Aid at the University of Wisconsin.

Encampment of Illinois Division, Red Cross Field Corps 52

Women's First Aid Detachments..... 58
By Miss Marion Oliver.

Nursing Department 61

The Subject of National Relief as adapted to the American People 64
By Colonel C. A. Devol, U. S. A., Chairman, Canal Zone Chapter, American Red Cross.

Flood Disaster in West Virginia 67

Notes 68

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

OFFICERS

President
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Vice-President
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST

Treasurer
HON. LEE MCCLUNG

Counselor
HON. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT

National Director
MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Secretary
MR. CHARLES L. MAGEE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A. (*Retired*), *Chairman*
GENERAL CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A. (*Retired*)
MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN
HON. WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT
MR. WILLIAM W. FARNAM
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST
MR. JOHN M. GLENN
MR. A. C. KAUFMAN
HON. LEE MCCLUNG
JUDGE W. W. MORROW
HON. CHARLES NAGEL
HON. CHARLES D. NORTON
HON. H. KIRKE PORTER
SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES F. STOKES, U. S. N.
HON. JAMES TANNER
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY, U. S. A.
HON. HUNTINGTON WILSON
HON. BEEKMAN WINTHROP

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PREFACE

OUR readers will take pleasure, we feel sure, in the announcement made in this issue. We sincerely hope that our Endowment Fund Committees will be inspired to enter into an active and vigorous campaign this winter for completing the much needed endowment of $2,000,000. Of the first million $890,000 has been raised, but $510,000 came from the city of New York, and we hope that the other cities and towns of our country will soon follow its generous example.

The principal report in this issue is on the work done for the Mississippi Flood Relief. There is also a considerable portion of the BULLETIN devoted to the First Aid Department, whose activities continue to increase and become more and more valuable.

The Nursing Department hopes this winter to begin the organizing work of the rural nursing service. The little Christmas seal will again be on duty for its wonderful work in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. It is hoped that within the next few years more time can be devoted to the organization and extension of our Red Cross chapters to bring them into a closer connection and interest in the Red Cross work.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN—MUTSUHITO.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE ARE greatly pleased to be able to announce in this BULLETIN the fact that the following bill has been unanimously approved by both Senate and House Committees, that it has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported to the House. We have every reason to hope that the House will pass the bill next December and that the Red Cross work will be immensely facilitated by being able to bring all of its departments under one roof.

In this memorial to the loyal women of the Civil War, the men who contributed in the North are commemorating the women who were their wives, mothers and sisters, and the men of the South have, with the courtesy always to be found in the Southern gentlemen, also favored it. These women whom it commemorates and many of whom worked for the Sanitary Commission in the hospitals, cared for the wounded and sick soldier of the South as well as the North.

We sincerely hope that all of our sister Red Cross Societies may be able to obtain from their respective governments some such recognition of the great Red Cross work which will take form in giving appropriations towards suitable headquarters for this great philanthropic organization.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars as a part contribution to the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a memorial in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the loyal women of the United States during the Civil War.

SEC. 2. That said memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character, and shall be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross, and shall cost with the site not less than seven hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum hereby appropriated shall not be payable until there shall have been raised by private subscription by the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid for any site nor toward the construction of any memorial unless the site and the plan for the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War of the United States, a representative of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a representative of the American Red Cross, which representatives shall be duly designated by said associations, respectively, to act for them. The plans of the said memorial shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The expenditure for said site and memorial shall be made under the direction of the commission consisting of the Secretary of War and the representatives of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the American Red Cross; and the said memorial shall be constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall act as the executive disbursing officer of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the title to the site procured shall be taken by and the building erected thereon shall be the property of the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and be responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States, subject to such further direction and control as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. That should the commission created in section four of this Act be unable to acquire a suitable site at a price deemed by the commission to be fair, it is authorized to institute condemnation proceedings, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-six, chapter eight hundred and thirty-seven).

Passed the Senate August 12, 1912.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE statement is again given of the status of the Red Cross Endowment Fund, and again we must urge upon our endowment committees active work this coming winter. With the prospect that the House will pass the bill by which the Government will assist in building the memorial to the loyal women of the Civil War, the Red Cross will soon have a fine national headquarters in Washington, but in the bill it has promised to maintain the building without expense to the Government. It must do this well and also carry on its work efficiently. Let anyone read THE BULLETIN of the Red Cross and they will see how constant and active its labors are. The report of them made before the large Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds of the House so interested its members that the chairman was authorized to have ten thousand extra copies of the hearings published for general distribution. As he himself said, the American public has little comprehension of the magnitude and importance of the Red Cross.

From the Old Glory School in Arizona the Red Cross has just received a little tablecloth with some drawn work done by some of the children of the school. This little tablecloth will be sold for the Red Cross Endowment Fund. Anyone may send in a bid for it, the highest bidder will receive it. It is, of course, but simply done, as the children are new at the work, but their teacher writes that they would be glad to start making Irish lace, etc., for the benefit of the Red Cross. If these little children in a far western school are trying to help the Red Cross Endowment Fund, they are setting an example to many others of our people which they patriotically and humanely should follow.

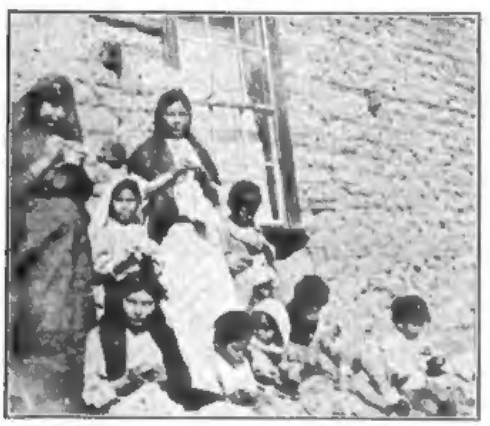
		May 31, 1912.
Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross Treasury to date	$805,485.94	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (reported)	85,111.49	
		890,597.43
Amount yet to be raised		$1,109,402.57

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Akron, Ohio	6,000	250.00	.....	5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00	..
Amesbury, Mass.	90	190.00	100.00	.....	211
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00	..
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,555.00	.....	46,445.00	15
Berkshire County, Mass.	10,500	.....	.....	10,500.00	..
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	.....	39,366.38	41
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00	..
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00	..
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	.....	101
Canton, Ohio	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	78,000.00	.....	140,000.00	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,005.00	.....	17,995.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	50,000	.....	.....	50,000.00	..
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00	..
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	5.00	.....	45,995.00	1-92
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00	..
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Hampden County, Mass	8,000	813.00	.....	7,187.00	10

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,204.60	.....	4,595.40	53
Hyde Park, N. Y.	....	600.00	.....	.....	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,807.68	.....	18,192.32	20
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00	..
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00	..
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	500.00	.....	9,500.00	5
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	.....	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,057.11	1,787.11	.....	761
Massillon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00	..
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00	..
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	.....	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00	..
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	105.00	.....	52,895.00	1-5
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00	..
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00	..
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Rochester, N. Y.	21,800	.....	.....	21,800.00	..
San Antonio, Texas	9,000	500.00	.....	8,500.00	5
San Francisco, Cal.	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	.....	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00	..
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	70,630.84	2,630.84	.....	103
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	198.00	.....	20,802.00	47-50
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00	..
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	.....	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	50.00	.....	13,950.00	5-14
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	550.00	.....	6,450.00	7

*In the case of Scranton the committee in a short time after its organization secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. By reason of a serious mine disaster in the vicinity of Scranton the members of the committee were compelled to devote their efforts to the raising of a large relief fund. The Red Cross has therefore accepted the $8,000 as completing Scranton's apportionment.



Children of Old Glory School, Arizona, interested in the Red Cross Endowment

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE SIGN OF THE RED CROSS

(Translated from the French poem "Le Brassard," of Vte. de Borrelli, by Harriet N. Ralston.)

The Goddess of Pity was winging her way
Afar to the field where a young soldier lay,—
(So humble a victim for War's cruel aim,
Yet Love's ministrations the wounded may claim!)

In touch of her fingers, the soldier found rest;
The Goddess again would continue her quest,
But paused, as she listened to murmurings low,—
"The Name of this Angel, Oh, would I might know!"

She smilingly sought out a white linen band,—
All untaught in letters, yet deft was her hand,—
She dipped in his life-blood her finger so fair,—
And pressed the fine linen,—lo! Red Cross was there!

The Daughters of France, loving legend, and charm,
Now wear the Red Cross as a sign on their arm!

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD OF 1912

ERNEST P. BICKNELL,

National Director, American Red Cross.

IN TWO characteristics the flood of 1912 was the most notable of all the long series of inundations chargeable to the Mississippi River. First, the water rose to a height never before reached. Second, the length of time required by the flood to subside was greater than ever before. Floods in the Mississippi are caused principally by the inrush of high waters from the Missouri and Ohio rivers. Usually those two great tributaries experience their floods at different periods. In 1912 both were in flood at the same time and the simultaneous discharge of an unusual volume of water from both into the Mississipi caused the greatest flood ever known all the way from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico.

It will be understood that the flood did not affect the entire Mississippi Valley from Cairo to the Gulf at the same time. In fact, it was more than a month after the flood reached its greatest height in Cairo before its crest reached New Orleans. By the time the people of Southern Louisiana were facing their worst flood conditions, the farmers about Cairo were back on their lands planting their crops. This slow shifting of conditions worked to the much greater disadvantage of the South because, whereas the farmers along the river in Kentucky and Missouri were enabled to plant their crops in time to assure a fair harvest, those in Louisiana and Mississippi were delayed until in some sections the opportunity to plant cotton and corn was wholly lost. Also, the flood subsided with much greater rapidity toward the north. The vast reaches of low-lying land along the lower stretches of the river, and the fact that the land close to the river is higher than that farther away account chiefly for the slow subsidence of the flood in the South. The conditions were further aggravated by the waters of the Red River and other tributaries.

It may not be generally known that a large proportion of the overflow waters reached the Gulf of Mexico without returning to the Mississippi. They made their way across the country and found numerous outlets through the sluggish bayous which thread southern Louisiana in a vast network of shallow waterways. Some of these waters entered the gulf more than one hundred miles to the west of the mouth of the Mississippi. It is obvious that water which must find its way to the sea through many small, winding, weed-grown, shallow streams must drain away more slowly than through a single deep, wide, unobstructed channel. The foregoing facts explain why it was that although the flood had reached its maximum at Cairo on April 6, and the farmers in that section had largely returned to their lands before the end of April, great areas of fertile plantations in southern Louisiana were still under water as late as the middle of July.

DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE FLOOD.

One who has not seen a great flood cannot easily picture its dangers or its destructive power. The area of the land submerged by the flood of 1912 has been roughly estimated as 15,000 square miles, but this is probably below the actual fact. At its height the flood first and last covered an irregular strip of country varying from five to sixty miles in width and stretching in an extremely sinuous course from the mouth of the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, probably a distance of 800 miles or more. Throughout much of this distance the lowlands along the river are protected by levees. The oncoming of the flood was not a slow, gentle rising of the water, spreading inch by inch over the farms, but was marked by the successive bursting of the levees which

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A PORTION OF HICKMAN, KENTUCKY

would stand until the water against them was high above the land, then give way with a roar and a rush which would send a mighty wave with overwhelming and sudden destruction upon the farms and towns. As the crest of the flood moved southward, levee after levee broke and the wide-stretching plantations were swallowed up by the muddy sea.

In all this devastation the loss of human life was surprisingly small, but the loss of property, including the lives of farm animals, was enormous. Many thousands of cattle, hogs, mules and horses were drowned. Many houses and other farm buildings were destroyed or so undermined and twisted about as to require extensive repairs. Furniture, bedding and clothing were ruined. The stores of meat, grain, hay and other foods upon which the farmers depended for the support of their families and animals and the cotton seed and corn, saved for planting, were destroyed. Even the green pasturage and the low hanging leaves of the bushes and trees, on which cattle and horses might live for a time, were killed. Wells were filled with mud, or water polluted by dead animals and other poisonous matter carried by the flood.

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE.

It is estimated that the toll of human life taken by the flood was below forty, possibly as low as twenty-five. This small list of fatalities is even more surprising to those who witnessed the ravages of the water than to those who merely read accounts of the disaster. The number of "hairbreadth escapes" was very large because many of the inhabitants of the low lands were confident that the levees would hold and consequently made no attempt to escape until the water was upon them with a rush. Then they were barely able to save themselves, leaving their animals and other property to be destroyed. The small loss of human life in large measure is accounted for by the promptness and courage of rescue parties. Hundreds of boats belonging to the army engineers, ordinarily employed in the work of building and repairing levees, clearing the river of snags, etc., and other hundreds of pri-

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REFUGE CAMP AT HICKMAN KY IN GROUNDS OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY

vate boats as well, were put into the rescue service and the carrying of supplies of food, tents and clothing to refugees who had fled to high ground where they were huddled in camps without shelter.

Stories of danger, exposure and rescue, thrilling as any told in fiction, were heard everywhere Heroism and uncomplaining endurance under the most trying conditions were so common as to excite little comment. When the breaking levees loosed the river and the swirling yellow waters raced across the flat country, thousands of families had no opportunity to reach higher ground. They could do nothing but take refuge in the attics or on the roofs of their houses or out-buildings and crouching in these perilous places watch the waters rise about them. They could send no appeals for help, but could only wait and hope that somebody would come to their relief. As the water continued to rise they broke holes through the shingles to permit them to clamber out on the roofs. They nailed boards along the roofs for footholds to prevent them and their children, when weary and sleepy, from slipping off into the water.

STORIES OF RESCUE.

When sufficient warning had been received an attempt was usually made to save the animals. Inclined planes of boards were constructed and the helpless animals were driven up into barn-lofts or on to scaffolds. In a great number of instances rescuers found families with their mules, cows, hogs and chickens all crowded together in barn-lofts. One steamboat, on which the writer was surveying the flood conditions, in a single night, between midnight and dawn, rescued 93 persons, chiefly women and children, and over 20 animals. All were taken from roofs or attics or scaffolds. One family consisting of a father and three little girls had been for three days on the sloping roof of a cowshed, without shelter or food. When lifted from their perilous position they were too weak and stiff to stand. The yellow water was within a foot of them and steadily rising. The dim light of the lanterns, the shadows flickering among the trees, the crying of the children, the shouts of the rescuers, and the moans and strange cries of the terror-stricken animals, as with

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RED CROSS NURSES DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES, VICKSBURG, MISS.

ropes they were dragged from their scaffolds into the water and hoisted on board the barge nearby—all this added to the dark mystery of the night and the surging flood sweeping away into the black distance among the trees made a scene which must long remain a vivid memory to all who witnessed it.

And rescue operations, similar to those just described, were going on day and night in a hundred places, with tireless vigor, during all the weeks that the flood continued to rise and break the levees. And in this fact lies the chief reason for the small loss of life. Individual instances of courage and promptness were innumer-

HOSPITAL TENT, VICKSBURG, MISS. RED CROSS NURSES IN CHARGE.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

able. One only can be related here.

In the midst of one of the fiercest storms in the history of western Kentucky the levee protecting the low-lying part of the town of Hickman broke with a roar which roused the entire population. More than a hundred cottages occupied the flat land behind the levee. It was 11 o'clock at night and intensely dark, except when the frequent lightning showed terrifying glimpses of the rushing water, the driving rain, and the people hurrying in panic through the rising flood toward the hill. They carried their children and such valuables as they had time to seize.

Up on the hill in warmth and safety Rev. J. H. Geiger heard the deep roar and understood. Suddenly he remembered that in a little home in the flat below a baby had been born only a few hours before. The baby's father was absent from home and the helpless mother lay alone with the little one, almost directly in the path of the current where it swept through the broken levee.

As swiftly as he could run, Mr. Geiger dashed down the hill and into the water, which in a moment had reached his waist. He pushed on. In the darkness he met a man fleeing toward the hill with arms loaded with household goods from his flooded house. Hurriedly, Mr. Geiger explained the peril of the mother and baby alone in the path of the water. The man dropped his load without a word and, as it floated away in the blackness, turned and joined the preacher. They broke into the cottage, lifted upon their shoulders the cot on which lay mother and child and started toward the hill about a quarter of a mile distant. The flood swirled about them, now up to their armpits. Stumbling, waiting now and again for the lightning to show the way, at times in water to their shoulders they struggled and fought, and finally exhausted set their load safely on solid ground.

Many farmers preferred to remain in their homes and care for their property as well as possible instead of removing to the higher ground, often many miles distant. With their families in the upper floors or attics and their live stock on scaffolds, they moved about in home-made rowboats and tried to hold their property together. Food was brought to them occasionally by supply boats from the nearest relief stations or they rowed to the stations in their own little boats when the distance was not great. Where the water was deep this policy of remaining in the submerged homes was accompanied by much danger. As the water rises about a house, there comes a time even with no current, when the buoyant force of the water tends to lift the house from its foundations and cause it to topple over or gradually fall to pieces. When a house, standing deep in the water, is almost at the point of leaving its foundations, the small waves caused by the wind or a passing steamer are sometimes enough to push it over and set it adrift. Occupants of submerged houses were always in fear of such a calamity as this. When they heard a steamer approaching they would rush to the roof and shout frantic warnings to the boat to move slowly and carefully. All the steamboat men understood this danger and their progress on their errands of relief was greatly retarded by the necessity of moving slowly when passing submerged houses. Instances were related of steamers which failed to "slow down" until the desperate occupants of houses threatened the pilots with their rifles. This remedy was always found effective.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Measures of relief were begun as soon as the serious character of the flood was apparent and as the water first overflowed the lowlands in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., the relief work at the beginning was directed to that section. On April 6th, therefore, Major J. E. Normoyle, acting under orders of the Secretary of War, opened relief headquarters at Hickman, Kentucky. Major Normoyle, as a quartermaster in the army, had had a large experience which qualified him for this service of relief. Later other officers from the quartermaster's and commissary departments of the army were detailed to this work as the submerged territory increased and the relief needs expanded. Major Normoyle was then placed in charge of all army relief operations and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REFUGEES HUDDLED ON SMALL MOUND FOR SAFETY

as the crest of the flood moved southward his headquarters were moved first from Hickman, Ky., to Memphis, Tenn., and later to Vicksburg, Miss. After a time, also, certain officers from the army medical service were sent into the flood region to advise as to problems of health and sanitation.

Relief operations rapidly grew to vast proportions. Congress appropriated in all $1,239,179.65 for relief purposes, of which the organization under the direction of Major Normoyle expended $1,008,036.55. The energies of the army were centered primarily upon emergency relief; that is, upon rescuing those whose lives were in peril, gathering the refugees into camps and supplying them with tents, camp bedding, etc., and in providing food both for those in camps and those who remained in their submerged homes. This huge task was performed with a speed, vigor and effectiveness commanding the highest praise. Major Normoyle quickly proved himself a competent and forceful administrator. Nor would it be just to pass from this subject without commending in strong terms the efficiency and general excellence of the staff of assistants associated with Major Normoyle. All cannot be personally named though all are worthy of praise, but space must be taken to mention especially the admirable work of Captain J. A. Logan of the Commissary Department, and Captain H. O. Hegeman of the Quartermaster's Department. These officers who entered the work at the beginning and remained until the close, discharged their difficult and exacting duties with great credit to themselves and to the army.

The National Director of the American Red Cross joined Major Normoyle at Hickman, Ky., on April 6th. Thus the relief work of the army and the Red Cross began simultaneously. First in the field, however, at Hickman and all other centers, into which flood refugees gathered, were local committees hastily organized for the rescue of the flood sufferers and the care of the needy. The orders of the army officers were to confine their efforts to emergency relief, as above de-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

scribed. This left the administration of the great relief camps, the closing of the camps and return of the refugees to their homes as the flood subsided and the re-establishment of the refugees in their homes and upon their devastated farms, to the Red Cross and the local committees. The result was a natural division of the huge task which led to close and effective cooperation. The Red Cross, in accordance with its fixed policy, joined hands intimately with the local committees. Experienced agents of the Red Cross were sent to different sections of the flood region to assist the local committees in the organization and conduct of camps, the proper measures of sanitation, distribution of supplies, keeping of records, etc. In some instances these agents also gave valuable service in improving the sanitary condition of towns into which large numbers of refugees had collected. When health conditions required special attention, the Red Cross provided trained nurses for service in refugee camps. Six nurses from Kansas City and five from New Orleans spent several weeks in camp in Mississippi and Louisiana. Five physicians also were provided by the Red Cross for service in certain flooded sections of Arkansas in which it was difficult to obtain porper medical service locally.

RED CROSS FIELD STAFF.

The trained organizers which the Red Cross sent to the relief service were Mr. C M. Hubbard and Mr. C. L. Gurney from St. Louis, Mo., Mr. William M. McGrath from Birmingham, Ala., and Mr. S. P. Morris from Denver, Colo. These men had had large experience in relief work and their service was of the greatest value. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Gurney worked in Missouri and Arkansas; Mr. Morris in Kentucky and Louisiana, and Mr. McGrath in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Red Cross nurses from Kansas City were Misses Etta Lee Gowdy, Myrtle J. Nash, Geneva Farmer and Anna C. Stewart; and those from New Orleans were Misses Mary D. Seddon, Alma Schlegel, Anna M. O'Meara, Annie L. Cardwell, Mary C. Gillespie, Meta Jane Ellis, Lucia D. Jordan, Melissa de Laughter and Eliza-

BRINGING IN THE LIVE STOCK

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MEN AND LIVESTOCK ON SLENDER CREST OF LEVEE, AWAITING RESCUE

PARTLY SUBMERGED AND FLOATING HOUSES

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

beth Kloppenburg. The physicians were medical officers of the National Guard of Arkansas. The National Director of the Red Cross, in charge of all Red Cross relief operations, traversed much of the flooded territory conferring with army officers and local committees, directing the operations of the Red Cross agents and laying out plans for the rehabilitation of the refugees upon their return to their homes.

A sanitary survey of unusual magnitude and importance was undertaken by the Red Cross. It was no less than an examination of health conditions from Cairo to New Orleans. Colonel Jefferson R. Kean of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., was engaged as a Special Commissioner for the Red Cross to undertake this task, his great success in overcoming destructive health conditions in Porto Rico following the Spanish-American war having given him an international reputation. Colonel Kean received cordial cooperation from all the State and local health authorities as he journeyed from Hickman, Ky., to New Orleans. He inspected camps and studied conditions in refugee centers and submerged sections and by his advice and instructions did much to improve and unify the methods of preventing and checking disease. It will be understood that the abnormal conditions of life which existed among great assemblages of people unaccustomed to camp life, in the overcrowded towns and in submerged houses in which families and domestic animals spent weeks in attics and lofts, were a very serious menace to health and that the threat of typhoid fever and pneumonia and other epidemic diseases was a source of constant apprehension. The absence of serious epidemics was a tribute to the vigilance and skill of the local health authorities and to the army and Red Cross physicians and nurses.

A QUARTER MILLION OF REFUGEES.

The fact should be made clear that a large majority of the flood sufferers required help only while the water covered their homes. Many well-to-do planters required no help at any time and in some instances were able to care for their own work-people without drawing on the relief agencies. As soon as the waters subsided these classes of sufferers were able to return to their lands, make their own repairs and provide their own seeds for planting, all quite independent of the relief funds. But scattered all through the flooded districts were small farmers whose resources were unequal to meet the crushing losses which they had experienced. It has been roughly estimated that about one farmer in five, of those affected by the flood, required assistance from the relief fund in getting re-established after the subsidence of the waters. While the number of persons requiring temporary help in the form of food and shelter was approximately 250,000, the number for whom further help in the form of seeds for planting, repairs to buildings, and fences, furniture, clothing, farm implements and so on, was necessary may be estimated at approximately 50,000. These figures refer not to heads of families but to the total number of individuals constituting the families. Exact numbers cannot be obtained because of the immense territory over which relief operations extended and the great number of committees and local agents engaged in the work, many of whom did not maintain records showing the number of individuals sharing in their ministrations.

As rapidly as the flood left the lands the camps were broken up and the population distributed to their homes. With the closing of the camps and the discontinuance of food issues from great centers, the emergency work of the army came to an end and the officers were withdrawn. This left the local committees and the Red Cross to carry on the further measures of rehabilitation which were to affect vitally the future of the 50,000 persons above described. From the beginning of this later work of restoration, the principal and most urgent need was for seeds for planting. Much the larger part of the expenditures from the relief funds, following the closing of the camps was for the purchase of seeds—cotton, corn, peas and millet. Throughout the southern and major portion of the flooded territory cotton forms

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the chief crop. The lateness of the season and the slow recession of the waters caused the keenest anxiety and suspense among the planters and small farmers. It was generally agreed that cotton must be planted before the middle of June in order to "make a crop." Would the slowly-falling flood leave the land in time to plant cotton? For thousands the hope of the future hung on the answer to that question. The ancient saw, that "a watched pot never boils," was here magnified a thousand times.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

PLANTING COTTON IN THE MUD.

Wherever a mound or ridge showed its muddy crest above the water the watching farmer leaped upon it, dropped cotton seeds upon the half-liquid surface and trampled them in with his bare feet or covered them by dragging logs or brush back and forth through the mud. If cotton seed is soaked in water over night and planted in wet ground the following day, its tiny green shoots will appear to view in two or three days. In this crude and hasty manner much cotton was planted at that critical turn of the season in which a day might mean the difference between independence and poverty. It will be readily understood that the farmers were anxious to get back home at the very earliest moment possible. They did not wait for the water to leave their land but only until it had fallen enough to allow them to get into their houses. They wanted to be on the spot when the first land appeared. But thousands of the waiting farmers saw the cotton planting season pass while the water yet stood deep upon their lands. Their next hope was in corn and peas, which might be planted with some hope of a crop as late as July 1st. And even this last hope died in the hearts of many in lower Louisiana before the last of the flood had gone. To those whose every opportunity for cultivating their lands was denied there remained the necessity of turning to employment else-

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

where. Some found work in lumber camps and sawmills, some on sugar plantations, some went to other and more favorably situated plantations where labor was in demand.

All through the time of suspense and during the periods of feverish activity when the planting for the year must be crowded into a few hours or days, the relief committees and the Red Cross were ready with supplies of seeds. Shipments were hurried from North Carolina and other States which raise a special quick-growing variety of cotton. The two chief centers for distribution were Baton Rouge, La., and Natchez, Miss., where active committees composed of business men who fully understood the best methods of handling seeds and who had an intimate knowledge of the needs, were in charge. With these committees the Red Cross was in the closest affiliation and through them the relief funds of the Red Cross reached and relieved the most urgent wants.

WAITING FOR RESCUE.

RELIEF EXPENDITURES.

Because the flood was a slow-moving, cumulative disaster, the public interest, as reflected in the press, subsided before the full extent of the calamity had been reached. As a result contributions to the relief funds called for by the Red Cross and by various local committees along the river were at the first meager and wholly inadequate. Later when the magnitude of the losses and the number of persons driven from their homes gradually became known there came a revival of interest. Mayor William J. Gaynor appointed a committee in conjunction with the Red Cross in New York and through that organization generous contributions flowed into the Red Cross fund. To avoid confusion and duplication the funds raised by the local committees in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Natchez were expended in connection with the Red Cross fund. In Missouri the State Board of the Red Cross raised about $13,000, the Ken-

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tucky Red Cross Board about $2,500, and the Tennessee Board about $2,100. The funds raised by these State Red Cross Boards were expended for the flood sufferers in the respective States while the fund raised through other State Boards and the national headquarters was applied wherever most urgently needed. The amount received for flood relief by the Red Cross headquarters in Washington was $87,666.12. Add to this the receipts by the Red Cross boards in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, approximately $17,600, and the total Red Cross fund is found to have been $105,266.12. Receipts by various local committees cannot be accurately given, but from the best information available it appears probable the total of such local funds approximated $80,000. It will be seen, therefore, that, including the army disbursements, the grand total of expenditures for relief from funds given for the purpose by Congress or by the general public was approximately $1,193,302.00.

Obviously the Mississippi River flood of 1912 must take rank with the greater disasters which the United States has experienced. This is evident in the vast property losses, in the number of persons driven from home, in the territory affected and in the magnitude of the relief operations and the amount of money required to meet only the most urgent needs of the people. But in the slight loss of life is to be found the fortunate fact which happily distinguishes this calamity from most of its more serious predecessors.

REPORT OF MR. C. M. HUBBARD

MR. C. M. HUBBARD of the St. Louis Provident Association, who represented the Red Cross in parts of the flooded district, made, at the Red Cross National Relief Board meeting in Cleveland last June, a most interesting report upon his work, which was excellently done. One of his assistants, Mr. C. L. Gurney, aided him, and has since returned for the Red Cross to consult with the Natchez and Baton Rouge committees.

We regret not to be able to give Mr. Hubbard's report in full, but as Mr. Bicknell's report covers so much of the same ground, we believe we are not justified in giving more space to this subject:

Mr. Hubard says:

"In my work in the flooded district of the Mississippi as a representative of the Red Cross I met the Citizens' Relief Committees in nine towns. Without exception they seemed to be made up of the best citizens and were not afraid to work. They adopted good business methods and checks in their distribution of supplies.

"In my conferences with them I emphasized three things:

"First. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the United States Government was expending money through the agency and upon the recommendation of committees of private citizens and they owed it to the Government to adopt every precaution to prevent the confidence thus reposed in them from being abused.

"Second. The time would come when the water would go down and the Government would discontinue its distribution of supplies. It was very important that they should, through the adoption of proper methods, discover accurately what the needs would then be for seed, feed for stock, replacement of lost farming implements, etc., to enable those who could not help themselves to put in a crop. When that time came the Red Cross and other agencies would be appealed to and a much more generous response would be made if assurance could be given that they knew what they were talking about. It was pointed out that one of the first things that business men want to know when appealed to for contributions for such purposes is how the money will be expended and what assurance can be given that the help will reach the people and *only* the people who really need it.

"Third. The only way to get this in-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

formation was to adopt systematic registration and secure, through proper investigation, accurate information regarding the losses and the remaining resources of every family. It was pointed out that the standard Red Cross registration card was admirably adapted to this purpose and would be furnished free of charge and that if desired a Red Cross agent would probably be provided to assist them.

"It was explained that, based upon such a registration, a list of those needing help could be made up showing for each individual as well as in the aggregate just how much help of each and every kind was needed and that an appeal based upon such a system, coupled with the statement that the original records were subject to inspection if desired, would have almost the force of a requisition and could hardly be refused.

"In addition to the installation of proper system of investigation and registration two other objects were kept constantly in mind in each place. One was to learn whether proper provision had been made for the care and treatment of the sick and the other was to learn whether there was need of clothing."

Then follows a detailed story of the different places visited, the conditions existing in each, and what was done along relief lines. The report ends as follows:

"I am exceedingly sorry that the limitations of time have prevented me from recounting some of my interesting personal experiences that might have brightened the narrative and have thrown some interesting sidelights upon the proceedings. I would like to tell you about the flourishing city of New Madrid, where the only method of transportation in the entire city was skiffs and gasoline launches and where a negro was drowned in the principal street by falling out of a skiff and how the coroner's jury held an inquest in boats with the body tethered by a rope.

"Or how we made a record run of 55 miles down the Mississippi in a little gasoline boat of the racing type in 2 hours and 30 minutes, including a 10-minute stop.

"Or how on another occasion our steamboat, which had been tied to a tree 18 inches in diameter, pulled the tree up by the roots, necessitating the cutting of the cable.

"Or how later, on that same boat, we attempted to travel in a night so dark that we could not detect even the faintest skyline, and with no Government lights to indicate the landmarks, with the result that we wedged among the trees in a forest on the shore and had to tie up until daybreak.

"Or the sensation of living in a town where the streets were ten feet below the level of the river, which was kept out by a levee which required constant watching and repairing.

"Or describe in detail Marianna, one of the most beautiful, best arranged, public-spirited, well-kept cities in all these United States, down in Arkansas.

"Or the indomitable energy of the efficient commissary officers of the U. S. Army, one of whom, Capt. Logan, I met just after he had waded a mile through water 3 feet deep without hip boots in order to save 15 minutes' time, drove 12 miles that night, talked with a brother officer until midnight and kept an appointment to the minute for a 6 o'clock breakfast on his return the next morning and considered it all as in the day's work.

"Or the deeds of heroism by obscure citizens that were recounted to me that should entitle them to Carnegie medals.

"But time forbids. I can only say that it was a most interesting, exciting and valuable experience and that I have been glad to participate in the work of the Red Cross, which has from all reports rendered important and conspicuous service."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO

FROM time to time during the year, in response to urgent requests from diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico, the Red Cross made appropriations to be expended by those officers in assisting destitute Americans to return to the United States.

The causes which necessitated these appeals to the Red Cross for funds are described in a letter just received from the American Ambassador at Mexico City, which is quoted, in part, below:

"Embassy of the
"United States of America,

"Mexico City, August 17, 1912.

"The conditions existing in Mexico which made it necessary for the Red Cross to contribute to the relief of indigent and unfortunate Americans are very simple and easily understood. The revolution which has now had a practically continuous existence of over two years has greatly affected in some cases and absolutely paralyzed in others many industries which employed American artisans and mechanics, and very frequently men of this type have reached the capital of the Republic from remote points and by devious and dangerous routes and as they have in all probability lost their accumulated savings they become almost immediately objects of temporary or qualified charity, as the victims of circumstances over which they have no control. Most of these men are worthy, industrious and self-respecting and as a rule they infinitely prefer accepting aid from the Red Cross to receiving it from any private source or any local benevolent association. The good which has been accomplished by the fund placed at the disposal of this Embassy by the American Red Cross in aiding these unfortunate people to return to their own country has been positive and beneficial and it may be doubted whether aid could have been furnished so promptly and so usefully by any other agency."

CHINESE FAMINE CONDITIONS

MR. DORSEY, Vice Consul-General at Shanghai, has sent in a report as to famine conditions in China on June 10th. His report is quoted below. Mr. Dorsey was notified that the $10,000 they desired to continue necessary work in the autumn would be forwarded as soon as the relief committee was ready to again take up its labors.

"Famine conditions are for the present much improved. The work that has been carried out in the flood areas under the direction of the Central China Famine Committee has been bearing good fruit. The dykes and embankments that have been constructed have protected many farms against inundation, and ditches that have been opened have relieved other areas of surplus water that prevented cultivation. Fortunately, during the month of May rains were not unduly heavy, so that by the end of that month there were good harvests to be gathered. The thousands of laborers who had been employed by the Famine Committee on conservancy work scattered to the farms to gather grain, and from all reports the yield will prevent any great famine distress during the summer months. Unfortunately, there is fever and sickness in the districts, but as the organized workers disbanded on the departure of the laborers the administration of funds for sick relief was not feasible through our Committee.

"The efforts of the Red Cross have been greatly appreciated by the local

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

body, and the total sent by it is the most substantial that has been received from any one other quarter.

"Bishop Graves, the chairman of the local organization, through their New York office, notified all American remitters that further funds for immediate famine relief would not be required, and I have confirmed this to the Department of State. Later Bishop Graves received a telegram direct from the American Red Cross to the effect that a sum of $10,000 was in hand for the famine relief and stating that if it was not required it would be retained for future use. After consultation, and at the request of the Bishop and other members of the Committee, I cabled the Red Cross through the Department of State that this money, while not required for immediate relief, is needed to complete and make effective the drainage works to which our local body is already committed. It is almost certain in spite of the good harvests that there will be a recurrence of flood, famine and starvation conditions next autumn, and the Committee hope that they may then have in hand funds that will permit them to complete the works that were only partly constructed when operations ceased, and whose completion would add greatly to the relief of this unfortunate district.

"I might say that our Committee will endeavor to influence prominent Chinese to urge the government to undertake permanent conservancy schemes as soon as possible. The works that have been carried out this summer through the cooperation of unselfish and self-sacrificing missionaries are only piece work at best and calculated to conserve small areas. The final extinction of this scourge can come only through a general conservancy scheme, and it is hoped that the efforts of the Red Cross engineer operating in these fields will place valuable material and suggestions in the hands of the government and encourage a serious consideration of this important question."

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

UPON reading the press despatches regarding the occurrence of a severe earthquake in Turkey on the 9th of August, the Central Committee immediately appropriated $500 from the "contingent relief fund" and forwarded the amount through the Department of State, by cable, to the Red Crescent Society of Turkey as a small contribution toward the relief work which it was certain to undertake.

On August 13th the Red Cross received the following cablegram signed by Ambassador Rockhill, as Chairman of the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, and other officers:

"Constantinople, August 13, 1912.

"AMERICAN RED CROSS,
"Washington.

"Constantinople Chapter sending medical expedition tomorrow by United States ship *Scorpion* loaded by Embassy to earthquake stricken section lower Marmora involving preliminary expenditure one thousand dollars. Will you assume responsibility? Further details will be cabled when expedition reaches destination.

(Signed) "ROCKHILL, *Chairman.*
"PEET, *Treasurer.*
"RAVNDAL, *Secretary.*"

The Secretary of State was immediately requested to cable the ambassador that the expenditure was authorized by the Red Cross.

On August 15th the Secretary of State received the following despatch from Ambassador Rockhill, giving details of the destruction by the earthquake and the action taken by the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross:

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"American Embassy,
"Constantinople, August 15, 1912.

"THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

"SIR:

"In confirmation of my cablegram of August 12, 7 p. m., concerning the earthquake of Friday, 9th instant, I beg to state that on the 12th, it being reception day of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I deemed it proper to state to him that I was directed by my Government to convey to the Ottoman Government their sincere and deep-felt sympathy at the catastrophe which had visited the country, causing such great loss of life and property. I asked him if the reports published in the papers, in which it was said that over a thousand persons had lost their lives and that many thousands were wounded, were correct. He said that the truth was probably even more appalling.

"I enclose a partial statement of the losses in person and property, prepared from the official reports and advices to the newspapers.

"I then asked if it was possible to send prompt relief to the devastated locality, most of which appeared to be near the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. Noradounghian Effendi said that the Government would do all it possibly could but that he hoped everyone would help in the work of relief.

"Believing that the work of relief would be much retarded and very badly carried out through lack of organization and coordination, and that many lives would be scrificed by medical relief arriving too late, I thought that the Constantinople branch of the American Red Cross (of which the Ambassador here is *ex-officio* chairman) might be of service. I at once called a committee meeting, and having ascertained that we could command the services of a surgeon (possibly two) and get medical supplies from the Ottoman Government, I informed the committee that the United States Stationnaire *Scorpion* could take the doctors and stores to the localities where they were the most needed, assist in giving the most urgent relief, bring back to Constantinople destitute or wounded people, and render such other services as the exigency of the case might require.

"I also had put on the *Scorpion* a certain supply of food for sick and wounded and took such other steps as were feasible under the circumstances and in the very short space of time available.

"The *Scorpion* sailed for Sharkeuy, between Rodosto and the Dardanelles, on the evening of the 14th.

"The local branch of the American Red Cross telegraphed to the American Red Cross asking a first aid of $1,000.

"This is the first case in which the Ottoman branch of the American Red Cross has been able to undertake any work of relief. I trust it may find support at home and justify its creation.

"Trusting that my action in this matter will meet with the Department's approval, I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,
"W. W. ROCKHILL."

"Enclosure: Partial list of losses in life and property caused by earthquake."

Enclosure to despatch No. 266:

PRESS REPORTS UPON THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

"Gano—Out of 700 houses only 50 remain; 150 persons killed, 250 wounded.

"Chora—Completely destroyed by earthquake and fire; 700 houses, churches and schools ruined; 450 killed, 300 wounded.

"Peristassis—Ninety-five killed, 140 wounded.

"Myriophyto—Earthquake and fire. Of the 950 houses and shops of this town there remain but the conak, the office of the prefect of the port, a coffee shop and a factory; 150 killed, 170 wounded.

"Kerassia—Completely destroyed. Of the 300 houses, only 30 remain; 70 persons killed out of 1,500 inhabitants.

"Kelamidsi—Completely destroyed.

"Milia—Fifteen houses remain out of 480.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"Jenidjekeuy—Two hundred and fifty houses; many killed and wounded.

"Yadjikeuy—Twenty Moslem houses ruined.

"Castambolou—Three houses safe out of 250.

"Moursali—Completely ruined; 25 killed.

"Beyoglou—Twenty Moslem houses destroyed.

"Tatarly—Moslem village; completely destroyed.

"Loubida—Two hundred killed and wounded.

"Rodosto—One killed, 18 wounded; Mosques and various other public buildings partially destroyed; losses estimated, Ltq. 10,000.

"Ichikler—Near Rodosto; 800 houses completely destroyed and 400 partially ruined; 50 killed and 200 wounded.

"Epivatos—Six houses destroyed and 20 seriously damaged.

"Koum Bagui—Fifteen houses ruined, 300 partially destroyed; 1 killed and 6 wounded.

"Naib—One hundred houses ruined, 100 houses menaced; 20 wounded.

"Inedjik—The conak, 1 mosque and 1 minaret damaged, also 120 houses; 4 houses reduced to ashes.

"Bari—Of the 400 houses of this village there remain only 50; 20 persons killed and 30 wounded.

"Jenikeuy—Two hundred houses ruined; 15 killed, 30 wounded; springs of boiling water have opened up, overflowing the country.

"Playiari—Most of the houses ruined; 15 killed and 25 wounded.

"Kavakli—Completely destroyed.

"Gallipoli—Out of 4,500 houses, 200 are hardly inhabitable; the others are completely ruined. Factories, government buildings, the tower and schools are also destroyed."

FAMINE AND DISTRESS IN NICARAGUA

ON August 6, last, the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Red Cross stating that telegraphic advices had been received from the American Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, to the effect that previous to the present revolutionary outbreak in Nicaragua there had been widespread hunger and distress throughout the country which almost approached famine and that this unfortunate condition was due to crop failure last year and to a financial drain upon the country from other causes; that the suffering was greatly increased on account of the existing revolution and that the conditions would undoubtedly continue for some time. The department requested to be advised if the Red Cross was prepared to send supplies of rice, beans, corn, flour and potatoes to be distributed to non-combatants in Nicaragua, under the supervision of its representatives in that country.

The Secretary of State was immediately informed that the Red Cross would contribute, from its very limited funds, $1,000 for the purchase of the above supplies.

It was desired that these supplies should be shipped from Panama on the transport *Justin*, which was expected to sail from Panama on the 10th of August with a battalion of U. S. marines. The American Minister at Panama was accordingly communicated with by telegram and requested to arrange for the purchase and shipment of a thousand dollars worth of the above-described food supplies. An extract of the Minister's report to the Secretary of State, dated August 15, 1912, follows:

"Referring to the Department's telegram of August 7th, 3 p. m., relative to the purchase for the American National Red Cross of certain food supplies for suffering non-combatants in Nicaragua, I have the honor to report that immediately

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

upon the receipt of this telegram I arranged with the Commissary of the Isthmian Canal Commission for these supplies, the Commissary agreeing to allow me the lowest wholesale rates and to deliver these supplies free of charge on board of the U. S. S. *Justin* at Balboa. In order to ascertain the most desirable proportions of each kind of supplies I consulted Dr. Velazques, the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires here, finally purchasing the following, which the Commissary informed me would cost only a few cents less than $1,000:

Flour	100 sacks
Frijole (beans)	125 sacks
Corn	125 sacks
Rice	24 sacks
Potatoes	24 crates

"These supplies were duly delivered on board the *Justin* upon her arrival here on the 10th instant, being addressed to Major S. D. Butler, U. S. M. C., commanding the marine battalion which embarked on this ship, who informed me that he had instructions to receive the supplies and deliver them to Commander Terhune, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. *Annapolis* off Corinto. Late on the evening of the 10th instant the *Justin* left with these supplies on board, as reported in my telegram of August 11th, 10 p. m."

There are also printed below letters received by the Red Cross from the Acting Secretary of State, bearing dates of August 26th and 28th, respectively.

"August 26, 1912.

"Referring to previous correspondence relative to the present situation in Nicaragua, I beg to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, dated August 23d, in which he states that with the assistance of Mr. Walter H. Hooper, an American missionary at Managua, and of Father Lezcano, a Nicaraguan priest whose charitable work is notable, he has issued to date to the non-combatants and deserving poor in Managua about one-third of the provisions which the American Red Cross has sent him for this purpose. This distribution was made through Surgeon Stibbens of the Navy. Although it was the Minister's intention to distribute the balance of these supplies in Masaya, Granada and Leon where suffering is widespread, the danger of seizure of these provisions by armed forces may compel him to confine their distribution to the vicinity of Managua for the present.

"Mr. Weitzel states that this charity has been exercised most efficiently and impartially by his two assistants and that much suffering has thereby been alleviated and a strong feeling of good-will and friendliness created. He concludes by stating that any further shipments, the need of which will constantly increase, should consist of corn and beans which are the staple food products of the poorer classes in Nicaragua."

"August 28, 1912.

"Referring to this Department's letters to you of the 6th and 26th instant, regarding relief to the non-combatants in Nicaragua, and in view of the fact that the American Minister at Managua believes that the need for staple foodstuffs, especially corn and beans, will constantly increase, I would suggest that the Red Cross could greatly alleviate the suffering which is bound to follow the revolutionary disturbances in Nicaragua by making an additional appropriation of $2,000 worth of corn and beans to be distributed in the same manner as the supplies so far sent to Nicaragua. In view of the fact that the American Minister has already distributed one-third of these provisions in Managua alone and that the worst suffering appears to be in the neighborhood of Leon and Granada, there can be no doubt but that further provisions will be greatly needed."

Acting upon the suggestion in the latter letter that an additional appropriation for the purchase of food supplies would be of great service in the alleviation of suffering, the Central Committee authorized the expenditure of an additional thousand dollars. The supplies purchased (corn and beans) were shipped from Balboa on the steamer *San Juan* of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the morning of September 7th.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS

1912 Christmas Seal
Designed by John H. Zeh

STATISTICS of the 1911 Christmas Seal Campaign, showing in detail the results attained by the various agents, have been compiled and are printed below. The 1912 campaign is well under way at this date. Seventy-five million seals have been lithographed and are ready for delivery to agents who are being appointed as rapidly as the work can be carried on. Practically all of last year's agents will be reappointed, and it is expected that a number of new ones will enter the field in 1912, and with the same amount of effort there is every reason to believe that the sales of last year will be at least equalled this year. The Red Cross has made every effort and has not spared expense to produce a Seal of much improved design and workmanship.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Agency	Number Seals Ordered.	Number Seals Sold.	Per Ct. Seals Ordered Sold.	Sales of Seals. Gain or Loss. Compared 1910.		Number Seals Sold Per Capita in State.	
ALABAMA—							
Birmingham	710,000	235,528	33	12,191	loss		
Mobile	150,000	27,153	17	.....	new	Ala.	.10
Montgomery	100,000	60,320	60	16,320	gain		
ARKANSAS—							
Little Rock	30,000	15,841	50	.....	new	Ark.	.02
Pine Bluff	30,000	14,893	50	6,865	gain		
ARIZONA—							
Prescott	150,000	48,539	32	46,549	loss	Ariz.	.23
CALIFORNIA—							
Riverside	6,500,000	1,318,920	20	203,118	gain	Cal.	.59
CANAL ZONE—							
Culebra	50,000	43,571	80	37,401	gain	Zone	1.25
COLORADO—							
Denver	1,250,000	287,706	23	1,810	loss	Col.	.36
CONNECTICUT—							
Bridgeport	200,000	75,774	37	33,518	loss		
Danbury	25,000	13,425	53	3,425	gain		
Hartford	400,000	198,544	49	16,089	gain		
Litchfield	30,000	20,380	67	3,083	loss		
Meriden	350,000	175,000	50	77,237	gain		
Middletown	75,000	33,500	47	4,900	loss		
Naugautuck	50,000	13,351	26	.....	new		
New Britain	100,000	65,103	65	7,833	loss	Conn.	1.08
New Haven	500,000	322,556	64	74,809	gain		
New Milford ...	10,000	3,559	35	1,162	loss		
Norwalk	15,000	5,866	39	10,134	loss		
Norwich	130,000	80,962	61	830	loss		
So. Manchester ..	60,000	27,196	45	15,125	loss		
Stamford	30,000	22,731	74	12,731	gain		
Thompsonville ...	25,000	11,256	49	.....	new		
Waterbury	350,000	137,822	37	25,186	loss		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DELAWARE—							
Wilmington	100,000	22,474	22	21,136	loss	Del.	.11
DISTRICT COLUMBIA—							
Washington	380,200	277,292	73	21,792	gain	Dis.	.70
GEORGIA—							
Atlanta	500,000	246,303	49	8,838	gain	Ga.	.10
Pinedale	200,000	39,912	2	.....	new		
Savannah	20,000	.....	..	83,884	loss		
KANSAS—							
Leavenworth	500,000	145,000	29	218	loss	Kan.	.09
KENTUCKY—							
Louisville	225,000	140,342	60	6,030	gain	Ky.	.20
State of Kentucky.	685,000	324,258	48	92,029	gain		
ILLINOIS—							
Chicago	6,462,000	2,105,632	32	398,259	gain	Ill.	.39
INDIANA—							
Indianapolis	4,110,000	1,245,551	30	591,759	gain	Ind.	.45
IOWA—							
Des Moines	1,300,000	493,040	37	116,940	gain	Ia.	.22
MAINE—							
Fairfield	1,160,275	401,648	36	152,193	gain	Me.	.53
MARYLAND—							
Baltimore	1,055,500	541,376	52	36,970	loss	Md.	.41
MASSACHUSETTS—							
Boston	2,500,000	1,131,493	45	15,878	gain		
Holyoke	80,000	52,624	65	9,611	loss		
Northampton ...	40,000	23,372	58	1,166	gain	Mass.	.40
Pittsfield	100,000	66,289	66	5,977	gain		
Springfield	150,000	78,169	56	17,532	loss		
MICHIGAN—							
Ann Arbor	2,900,000	715,865	24	260,460	gain	Mich.	.25
MINNESOTA—							
St. Paul	2,000,000	847,010	42	94,960	gain	Minn.	.48
MISSISSIPPI—							
Jackson	650,000	104,760	16	25,095	gain	Miss.	.06
MISSOURI—							
Columbia	550,000	83,324	15	.....	new		
Holden	30,000	5,700	19	.....	new		
Kansas City.....	300,000	118,320	39	16,423	gain	Mo.	.19
St. Joseph	300,000	116,825	38	.....	new		
St. Louis	1,500,000	327,688	21	216,024	loss		
MONTANA—							
Butte	100,000	33,371	33	.....	new	Mont.	.09
NEBRASKA—							
Omaha	780,000	253,480	32	89,220	loss	Neb.	.19

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NEW JERSEY—							
Newark	2,600,000	1,555,098	58	108,599	gain	N. J.	.59
NEW HAMPSHIRE—							
Concord	130,000	52,201	40	852	gain	N. H.	.12
NEW MEXICO—							
Silver City	130,000	37,341	28	20,526	gain	N. M.	.11
NEW YORK—							
State	11,905,000	4,563,185	38	1,447,132	gain	N. Y.	.73
City	5,125,000	1,555,008	31	251,794	loss		
Brooklyn	1,100,000	534,492	49	73,802	loss		
NORTH CAROLINA—							
Asheville	30,000	4,894	16	.....	new	N. C.	.06
Durham	40,000	5,835	14	837	gain		
Hendersonville ..	20,000	.....	..	.....	new		
Raleigh	40,000	7,998	19	.....	new		
Salisbury	40,000	.....	..	.....	new		
Tarboro	20,000	1,246	6	.....	new		
Wilmington	80,000	63,317	79	13,615	gain		
Winston-Salem ..	100,000	19,519	19	.....	new		
NORTH DAKOTA—							
Bismark	200,000	79,145	39	12,615	loss	N. D.	.13
OHIO—							
Columbus	7,000,000	2,865,304	40	877,223	loss	Ohio	.60
OREGON—							
Portland	1,500,000	416,031	27	318,557	loss	Oreg.	.61
PENNSYLVANIA—							
Philadelphia	3,500,000	1,019,980	29	156,084	loss	Pa.	.22
Pittsburgh	1,500,000	712,293	47	114,389	gain		
SOUTH DAKOTA—							
Aberdeen	25,000	5,335	20	.....	new	S. D.	.009
PORTO RICO—							
San Juan	25,000	3,010	12	.....	new	P. R.	
RHODE ISLAND—							
Providence	2,000,000	1,078,160	51	46,920	gain	R. I.	1.96
SOUTH CAROLINA—							
Spartanburg	50,000	8,236	16	743	gain	S. C.	.005
TEXAS—							
Austin	2,250,000	1,279,552	56	1,127,552	gain	Texas	.32
TENNESSEE—							
Nashville	1,300,000	476,519	36	74,879	gain	Tenn.	.28
VERMONT—							
Burlington	125,000	60,753	48	16,277	gain	Vt.	.17
VIRGINIA—							
Richmond	1,000,000	214,000	20	95,000	loss	Va.	.17
Norfolk	200,000	147,400	73	32,400	gain		

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—							
Seattle	1,250,000	277,021	22	92,128	loss	Wash.	.22
WEST VIRGINIA—							
Wheeling	850,000	310,438	36	61,362	loss	W.Va.	.25
WISCONSIN—							
Milwaukee	8,670,000	2,913,144	33	143,032	gain	Wis.	1.248
WYOMING—							
Basin	20,000	7,000	35	1,000	gain	Wyo.	.06
Totals	93,002,975	33,425,759	..	5,362,860	gain		
				2,355,873	lost		
			Net Gain	3,006,987		Per Cent of Seals Ordered Sold, 35.	

A Christmas Seal of the French Red Cross

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN—MUTSUHITO

IN THE death of the late Emperor of Japan not only the people of that country lost a most wise and able ruler, but the Japanese Red Cross lost its foremost patron and friend. In its very earliest days the Emperor Mutsuhito presented $100,000 to the Society and also gave the land upon which its first great hospital was built. Since then he contributed yearly 25,000 yen ($12,500) towards its support.

Realizing the loss of its sister society, President Taft, in the name of the American Red Cross, sent the following cable to Tokio:

"BARON OZAWA,

"*Japanese Red Cross, Tokio.*

"In the name of the American Red Cross I extend sincere sympathy to Japanese Red Cross and people of Japan for the great loss they have suffered in the death of their sovereign, ever a true friend and noble benefactor of the Red Cross."

This expression of sympathy brought in reply the following dispatches from the Japanese Red Cross, both addressed to President Taft:

"On behalf of the Japanese Red Cross I tender my heartfelt thanks for your kind condolence on the present destiny we have suffered in the death of His Majesty, the late Emperor of Japan.

"MARQUIS MATSUKATA,
"*President, Japanese Red Cross.*"

"Allow me to express my sincere thanks for your cablegram condoling us for the death of the late Japanese Emperor. I have conveyed your kindness to our colleague and all other Red Cross members.

"BARON OZAWA,
"*Vice President, Japanese Red Cross.*"

Looking back through the history of Japan, it is not strange that the Emperor took a deep interest in the Red Cross. At the Ninth International Red Cross Conference the Japanese Red Cross presented a most interesting pamphlet prepared and published in English by the Kyoto branch of the Society. The preface by the president of this branch we give in full, and a few selections from the incidents mentioned. These illustrate how much the spirit of the Red Cross prevailed in Japan long before the Society was established.

PREFACE.

"The foundation of the Japanese Empire was laid by one of the wisest and holiest of all the rulers in the world. His successors, too, have all been high in character and noble in virtue. They made humaneness the guiding principle of their government, which has resulted in the cultivation of loyalty and sincerity among their subjects. Whatever work of philanthropy and charity was planned by the Imperial Government, the people lost no time in showing their sympathies with it. History is full of examples of benevolence and brotherly love. Though the formal establishment of a Red Cross Society in Japan was effected after the Meiji Restoration, its practical work has been going on since the beginning of Japanese history. We consider this the glory of our Empire.

"Recently, when the Kyoto Branch of the Japanese Red Cross Society was about to hold its General Meeting, those concerned wished to collect records of benevolence and love scattered in history into one volume in order to show to the members of the Society as well as to the general public that the principle of the Red Cross has been quite a familiar matter among our people. A committee was appointed, and Mr. Yumoto Fumihiko took charge of the whole affair. The work of compilation was necessarily hasty, owing to the rapid approach of the General Meeting. However, he succeeded in gathering about fifty authentic records from various historical works. I was pleased to see the task so satisfactorily accomplished, in spite of the limitation of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

time. Orders were then given to have the collection printed.

"The Head Office of the Red Cross Society greatly approved the work, and encouraged us to make it more complete, as they considered it as throwing light on Japanese loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Yumoto was appealed to again. Greatly moved by the Imperial example of charity as shown in His Majesty's edict issued on the *Kigensetsu* (the Empire Day of Japan), he searched again in the history of Japan for more cases of philanthropic enterprise. The result was an addition of some twenty more records. The present work has thus come into existence.

"Thereby it will be evident that the flourishing state of affairs now being enjoyed by the Red Cross Society of Japan has had a far deeper cause than the mere development of general culture, which is generally supposed to be the mainspring of modern charity. What has been so long nourished among the people under the successive rulers, good and wise, would have surely borne fruit, sooner or later, and manifested itself in an organized form, even if they had no chance to know anything of the Red Cross. For the latter is more than a concrete, systematized embodiment of loyalty, love, and benevolence. Are these not also the characteristic virtues of the Japanese people? Though without an adequate name, the real material has been always here. Therefore, as soon as the name was given, the organization, strong and powerful, has at once sprung out as if a long dammed river has suddenly burst out of its banks. My sincerest wishes are that those who read this book will find more nourishment in it to cultivate their stock of loyalty and patriotism.

"SHOICHI OMORI,
"*President of the Kyoto Branch of the Red Cross Society of Japan.*
"Kyoto, September, 1911."

In an edict issued by the Empress Jingo (860-927 A. D.), when she personally led her army against Korea, she orders that "no violence should be allowed and kill not those who surrender." The comment of the pamphlet on this edict is as follows:

"When it is known that the object of a war is no more than the subjugation of the enemy, it will be an outrage upon humanity to treat the enemy cruelly beyond the contingency of the occasion, particularly when those who have lost the power of resistance or those who are naturally helpless give themselves up to the mercy of the opposing army. War, however, is a terrible business. When soldiers are in the midst of excitement they are often too liable to abandon all the moral and humane restraints of a peaceful time and to commit all kinds of violence in a most indiscriminate manner. This was the reason why the Empress, ever merciful, prepared the above manifesto when advancing her army upon Korea."

The Empress Gemmei (1367-1375 A. D.) first used the expression "military virtue" in the following edict:

"From olden times the military operation in all its five forms has been regarded as sacred, for it is all due to this 'military virtue' that the strong are subdued and the weak are befriended."

In an ancient history of China a king is reported as speaking about the "military virtue," which consists in laying down arms and not in taking them up. This is the real meaning of the Chinese character representing the word "military." "The Empress uses the term here in the same spirit, which is that the kingly army is to be mobilized only when it is necessary to suppress outrages and to punish evils, for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the national welfare."

Several Emperors issued edicts providing relief for sufferers from famine. The edict of the Emperor Mommu (1357-1367) is as follows:

"The male and the female principles have gone out of order, and the draught has been continuing for over so many days. The hungry and forlorn people may grow so desperate as to commit serious criminal acts. So, we have deemed it desirable to proclaim a general amnesty and renovation throughout the Empire. Outside of capital crime, every offence, grave or light, shall be pardoned; the old and the sick,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

widows and widowers, and orphans who are not able to support themselves shall be relieved and comforted according to their conditions. * * * Again, the house-tax shall be remitted of its half this year throughout the country."

The edict of the Emperor Kwammu (1442-1465) is as follows:

"I who am deficient in virtue and wisdom, having assumed the throne to reign over this Empire, have been in constant anxiety as to how best to administer welfare and happiness of the people, but unfortunately I have not been able to preserve the harmony of Heaven and Earth, and this long drought has parched the fields to the woe of the farmers, who have now almost altogether abandoned the hopes for a new crop. Though the harvest varies acording to the season, the ultimate responsibility must be laid on my person. I learn that the crops are poorer in this metropolitan district than in any other part of the country. Added to this, there are many suffering from an epidemic as well as from starvation. I desire, therefore, to relieve those living in other parts of this capital and in the five provinces of the metropolitan district, of all their land taxes this year so that they could recuperate in the meantime. The tax on the property belonging to the Shinto and Buddhist temples will not also be levied this year."

The edict of the Emperor Nimmyo (1494-1510) is as follows:

"When the harvest of the year fails and the people cannot have sufficient supply of food, the government is always expected to do something towards their relief, and also towards the development of agriculture. For this is in accordance with the humane principle of every administration, that is, to relieve the sick, to aid the poor, to consolidate the national foundation, and to advance the general welfare. Though historical changes take place occasionally, the ground principle of the government must not suffer any modification in this respect. Ever since my taking up the reins of the Empire through heavenly appointment, in order to minister to the wants of my people, my mind has been filled with policies of peace and harmony, which will finally bring about an age of great happiness. I am, however, lately informed of the miserable condition of my people, to which they have been reduced owing to the general failure of crops in the previous year all over the country. Being their ruler and pastor, I am very much troubled in my mind as I see that so far no measure of relief has been taken for the sick and hungry. Especially when I heard that the summer is already on its way here, and the farming has reached its busiest season, my deep sympathy goes to the suffering who might altogether lose the power of recuperation if not promptly rescued. Let, therefore, all those famine-stricken people that may be found throughout the Empire be looked after carefully, according to their condition and have whatever helps they are in need of. This step of relief is now entrusted to my various officers, whom I expect to see throroughly into the matter, giving aid generously wherever wanted; they shall thus be executing my wishes."

The Emperor Shomu (1384-1408) issued the following edict in time of epidemic:

"I, being the father of all the people, cannot but be in sympathy with those who are suffering from a long obstinate disease as well as those who are groaning in pain, day and night, on account of a dangerous disease. To all such throughout the Empire, the proper medicine will be distributed and administered, so that they will be relieved and finally restored to health and peace. Let them also have the necessary amount of nourishment according to the graveness of their disease. O ye, officials of my government, be mindful of my wish and strive to act in accordance with it."

The Emperor Nimmyo also issued the following edict at the time of a serious earthquake:

"The report recently comes to me that the province of Idsu has been visited by an earthquake, causing much damage to the villages and injuring or even burying alive some of the inhabitants. It is said

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

that the spirits are sure to express their wrath when the government is not carrying out a benevolent policy; and I feel inwardly a sense of deep humiliation when I look back upon my past doings. Have we not learned in one of the ancient books that 'the people are the real basis of an Empire, and when the basis is firm, peace will reign'? My inner heart most earnestly wishes for the welfare and prosperity of my people. Therefore, I now despatch a special messenger to relieve and comfort the sufferers. Let them whose houses have been demolished and have lost means of support be relieved of their land and house taxes for this year, after the local authorities have been properly consulted with in this matter. And then have the public granary opened for their relief, and see also that the ruined buildings be repaired. As to those already dead, have them properly interred. The Imperial work of benevolence should not make any discrimination whatever; whether a sufferer be a loyal subject or an unruly outcast, let him equally be a recipient of the royal generosity. No case of misfortune shall pass unrecognized in some way or other; my philanthropic work must be executed with thoroughness."

The Emperor Uda (1548-1557) issued an edict to provide relief for the sufferers of several different disasters:

"On the 30th day of the seventh month last year, the female principle of the universe was disturbed, and an earthquake wrought a terrible calamity. On the 20th day of the eighth month we had again a disastrous typhoon and flood. The extent of this double misfortune covered over thirty provinces, which were all flooded with tidal waves and whose inhabitants were carried away to the bottom of the sea; while in some districts the fields and farms caved in and the dwellings were swallowed up by the earth. Alas! How sad it is to see the farming season already come when the work of irrigation has not yet been properly attended to! I think of the misery of the provincial people, and my heart is most grieved. Deficient in virtue, I have ever been afraid of disgracing the august position to which I have been assigned. My duties to the ancestors and the people have been the subject of my constant concern. On the 8th day of this month, again, there took place a sad event in the province of Shinano, where the hills were loosened from their basis and the rivers overflowed, flooding six counties of the said province. The dwellings, large and small, were swept away from the ground and left to the mercy of the waves. How is it that my people are so repeatedly made to suffer through a series of misfortunes? But let us strive to relieve the sufferers at once rather than weep over the irrecoverable. Therefore, I am now sending my messengers separately to the stricken districts, who will do all they can to relieve, comfort, and help the unfortunate. I authorize them not to levy any land and house taxes for this year upon the heaviest losers, and to open the public granaries in the various suffering districts for the relief of the helpless, who will also be supplied with the necessary means to resume their occupations. If there are still left some unburied corpses, the authorities will duly look into the matter. They will, by thus carrying out the work of universal benevolence, be putting in practice my deep sympathies with the people."

These edicts show the interest of the sovereigns of Japan and the relief work they proposed, which was quite in the spirit of the Red Cross. A number of other edicts are given where various emperors had instructions issued to their armies to treat the prisoners kindly and to prevent their being put to death. Letters are quoted from prisoners of high rank, expressing their grateful thanks for the consideration shown them. In the pamphlet are also given many instances of philanthropic work done by Emperors and Empresses; dispensaries, orphanages, charity farms, etc., are mentioned, and also a reserve granary, where a certain percentage of the annual crops is gathered with a view of distribution in case of famine, floods or other disasters.

"The Joheiso is the system of equalizing the price of the staple food of the people; that is, when the price goes unusually high, the public granary will be

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

opened to relieve the tension of the market, while if, on the other hand, the supply is too abundant, the government will buy up the market. The system was first originated in the fifth month of the third year of Tempei-Hoji when the Emperor of the time learned of the sad condition of the tax payers coming from the various remote provinces, who could not get enough provision, fell sick on their way home and were left to their own fate.

"In the third month of the fourth year of Hoki, according to the book above mentioned, the price of the staple food was so exorbitantly high that there were many people who not being able to obtain their food were dying from starvation. The authorities of the time, with Imperial sanction, opened the public granaries to distribute grain among the poor, and at the same time urged the wealthier people to sell their stock at the rate of ordinary times, for which act they would be rewarded officially.

"References to this system are made several times later in such historical works as the Shingishiki and the Saiguki.

"In the feudal days, this system was adopted by various Daimyos in their own territories."

There has lately appeared a report of the monument raised by the Japanese in Manchuria for the many Russians that fell in the great battles near Mukden. This is not strange when one reads in this pamphlet of many cases where in the past the Japanese raised monuments to and offered prayers for their fallen enemies.

Such facts as these justify the words of the President of the Kyoto Red Cross Branch, where he says, speaking of the fact that the Empire was ripe for the organization of a Red Cross:

"The real material has been always here; therefore, as soon as the name was given, the organization, strong and powerful, has at once sprung out as if a long-dammed river had suddenly burst out of its banks."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

RED CROSS FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS FOR RAILROAD MEN, MINERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES.

WE desire to call the special attention of all railroad companies to this work of the Red Cross and to ask their hearty cooperation in extending these instructions that are of so much value to their men and to the traveling public in case of accidents.

Dr. Shields' and Dr. Mackey's reports are given in detail, so that the way this First Aid work is being conducted may be understood. These are reports, as will be seen, of the work being done with Car No. 2; the same work is being done under Dr. Glasgow in Car No. 1.

Report by

DR. M. J. SHIELDS,

Field Representative, First Aid Department.

August 1st, 1912.

The work of Red Cross Car No. 2, since being put in commission on October 1st, 1911, has been highly successful, and during that time has covered about nine thousand miles of railway, and reached about thirty thousand people with First Aid instruction, and the following are three striking instances, among the many reported, where First Aid training has been put into practical use: Shortly after car had been in Batavia, New York, over the New York Central, in January, 1912, it was reported that a section foreman, with the assistance of one of his men, who had attended one of the meetings in Batavia, saved a man's life, who was bleeding to death, after being run over, almost severing his right thigh, by improvising a tourniquet out of a piece of ballast and his handkerchief. The following is a letter, in part, received from Dr. J. M. Wainwright, Chief Surgeon of the Lackawanna, and dated at Scranton, March 18th, 1912:

"* * * We just had a very fine demonstration of the value of First Aid in the Diamond mine last week. Five men were overcome by gas and completely unconscious. When the unconscious men were dragged out, two of whom were First Aid men who had gone in for a rescue, there were two of the First Aid team left and they brought around four of the men with artificial respiration, working one hour and twenty minutes on one case. The fifth case had other injuries and was undoubtedly killed outright at the time of the accident. The details of this were in the newspaper and I will send you a clipping."

The third is taken from a copy of a letter to Mr. Shriver, Second Vice President of the B. & O., and is as follows:

"May 25, 1912.

"* * * In connection with conversation relative to movement of the Red Cross First Aid car, you will be interested in one case that came to our notice while on the last safety trip.

"Brakeman Martin, on the Connellsville Division, had hand taken off in coupling cars. Conductor R. W. Frazier, who had attended the lecture, bound up the arm very skillfully and stopped the flow of blood without loss of time, cleaned the stump and got the man to doctor as soon as possible. The doctor stated that the work had been done in a very creditable manner and the man would run very little risk of bad after effects. Brakeman Martin was on the street the next day.

(Signed) J. W. COON."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

I have the great satisfaction to never give a lecture or demonstration in First Aid but someone in the audience sees something that is going to help someone some time.

The following is a report of the operation of Red Cross Car No. 2 and my personal work from March 1st to August 1st, 1912.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Oswego, N. Y.—March 2d and 3d. Car arrived at 9.00 a. m., the 2d. Three meetings were held with a total attendance of eighty-five. The meeting in the hospital was for the nurses, and Miss McFee, Superintendent, purchased twenty-one First Aid text-books, and will inaugurate a First Aid class with the assistance of Dr. Mansfield, who was present at all of the meetings. Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., also has volunteers enough to start a good, lively class. This is the second visit of our car to Oswego, having been here over the New York Central in December. The worst snowstorm in forty years was just over when the car arrived. The snow was up to the second-story windows, after the sidewalks were shoveled.

Oswego, N. Y.—March 4th and 5th. Held four meetings here in all, three in the car for railroad men and one for Rev. Winters' Boy Scouts, twenty-five in number. Had a number of prominent citizens visit the car, including the Mayor, the Sheriff, and members of the county medical society. Total, 125.

Elmira, N. Y.—March 6th to 8th. Held six meetings here. These meetings were attended by railroad men, nurses from St. Joseph's Hospital, police and firemen. Drs. Booth and Murphy, local surgeons, visited the car. A number of railroad men volunteered to start a First Aid class. Total attendance, 180.

Groveland, N. Y.—March 8th. Held four car meetings, with an attendance that included railroad employees and the section foremen from the various points east and west; also had the principal and teachers and senior class of the high school of this town. Total attendance, 111.

Buffalo, N. Y.—March 9th to 13th. Held twelve meetings during the car's stay in Buffalo and East Buffalo. Had a splendid attendance, due in great part to Assistant Trainmaster Blackwood; in fact, he was of great assistance to the work on the whole western division of the D. L. & W. I held two special meetings for the pupils of the East Buffalo High School. Seventy-eight men signed a petition desiring to start a First Aid class. Total attendance, about 1,000.

Meetings held, from March 1st to 13th	35
Mileage on D. L. & W., March 1st to 13th	373
Attendance	1,356
Total mileage traveled on D. L. & W. System	1,036
Total meetings	242
Grand total attendance	16,529

B. R. & P. RAILROAD

Buffalo Creek, N. Y.—March 14th. Held two meetings. Mr. E. J. Devans, Superintendent of Rochester Division, came here to meet me. Men very much interested; also had representatives from other railroads at the meeting. Total attendance, 85.

East Salamanca, N. Y.—March 15th and 16th. Held five meetings in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., which were well attended and the men seemed deeply interested. Mr. J. S. Rockwell, General Agent, and a number of the other officials were present; also Drs. Skiff, Johnson, Brown and Beals, surgeons of the road. General Secretary Emrick of the Y. M. C. A. Department was also present and aided in the campaign. Thirty men volunteered to start a First Aid class. Total attendance, 200.

Rochester, N. Y.—March 17th to 20th. Held seven meetings during my stay here, and had not only the railroad employees, but men from the various industries, four troops of Boy Scouts, a number of doctors, nurses, and the general public. The great interest in the work which was aroused was due to the invaluable aid and publicity given by Mr. Rockwell. Several First Aid classes were started. Total attendance, 415.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bradford, Pa.—March 21st. Held a very crowded meeting in the car at 10 p. m. A number turned away for lack of room. Total attendance, 60.

Clarion Junction, Pa.—March 21st. Held meeting at 5.00 p. m. Twenty-seven railroad men attended.

Johnsonburg, Pa.—March 21st. We stopped the car here at 4.00 p. m. and held a large meeting in the New York and Pennsylvania Company's paper mill, General Superintendent Armstrong allowing 250 of the thousand employees to attend on the company's time.

Du Bois, Pa.—March 21st to 23rd. Held four meetings here, three in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. and one in a large shop. Car was visited by a number of physicians, including Dr. Free, who is much interested and has taught First Aid mining classes. Mr. Rockwell again visited the car. Total attendance, 675. Fifty men volunteered to start a class.

Punxsutawney, Pa.—March 23rd to 25th. Held four meetings, two in Railroad Y. M. C. A., one in the high school and one in the opera house. The attendance was made up of railroad men, pupils of the high school and miners; also the general public. I received great assistance from Assistant Superintendent White, Mr. Calloway, Dr. Pringle. Total attendance, 797.

Cummings and Creekside, Pa.—March 26th. Held four meetings in car. Dr. Clark, who took up the work of teaching a class some time ago, will revive the work both among the railroad men and the miners. Twenty men volunteered to join a class. Total attendance, 125.

Ernest, Pa.—March 27th. Held a joint meeting in the Union Church for miners and railroad men. Owing to the stormy night the attendance was small. First Aid work was started here about a year ago by the Y. M. C. A. among the miners.

Iselin, Pa.—March 28th. The car was visited, notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, by 200 people. Held meeting in the church, and had Dr. Cranmer's First Aid team give an exhibition. The Doctor has a large class of trained men here.

Butler, Pa.—March 29th to April 1st. Held three meetings. The car meetings were fairly attended, but the success of the Y. M. C. A. meeting was spoiled by the heavy rainstorm. Attendance, only 30, but had representatives from the Standard Car Works and other industries.

Miles traveled by Red Cross Car No. 2 (B. R. & P)	588
Meetings held	37
Employees attended	1,765
Attendance of general public	1,150
Total attendance	2,915

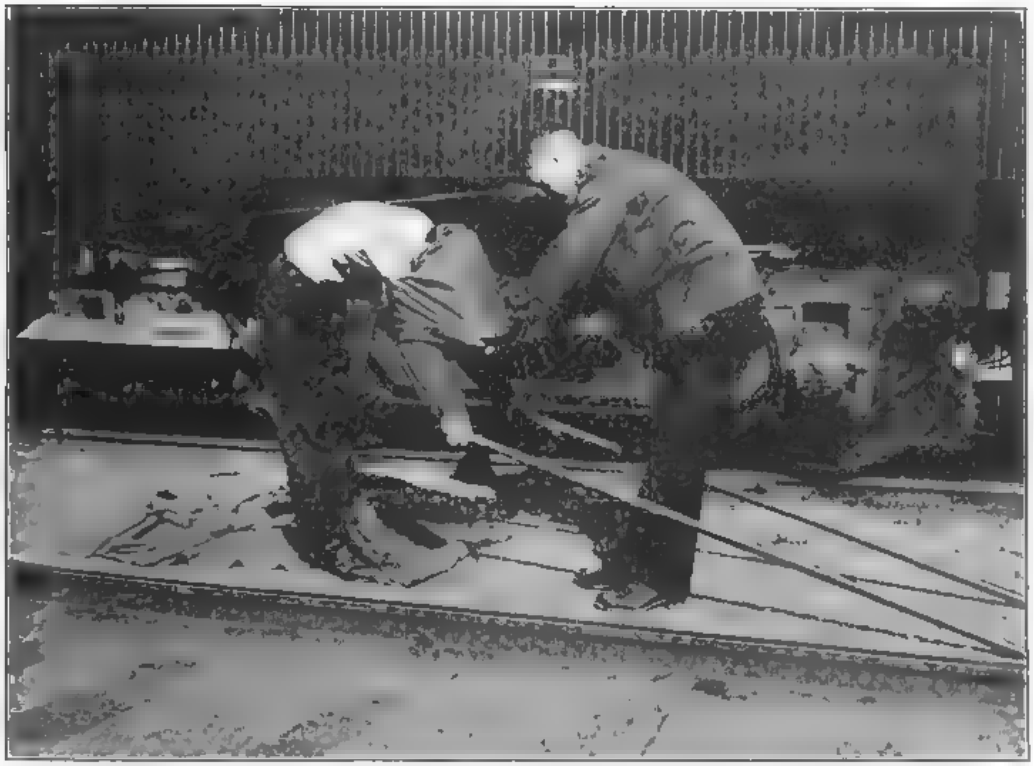
BALTIMORE & OHIO SYSTEM

Pittsburgh, Pa.—April 9th to 11th. Held eleven meetings here at various points, which included the B. & O. station, Glenwood shops, the Carnegie Library at Glenwood; also held a meeting in the juvenile court room in Pittsburgh city, which was arranged by Scout Commissioner McDowell, for the Scout Masters in his district. The meeting in the Carnegie Library building was arranged and presided over by Mr. Gorsuch, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the B. & O., and was a great success. Had a number of visitors to the car, including Major Edwards, N. G. P., who has done a great deal of voluntary First Aid work in the Pittsburgh District. Mr. T. E. Stacy, of the General Safety Committee of the B. & O. and Secretary of the Riverside Y. M. C. A., met me here, having been sent by the management at Baltimore to assist me in the B. & O. campaign. Total attendance at the meetings at Pittsburgh, 750.

Connellsville, Pa.—April 12th and 13th. Held four meetings here. Had a number of H. C. Frick Coke Company's employees visit the car; also had Superintendent Beerbower's team give a demonstration at the roundhouse. Total attendance, 355.

Rockwood, Pa.—April 14th and 15th. Held three railroad meetings in the car. Men greatly interested and showed their appreciation of the Red Cross' work by coming forward after the meetings and asking how they could aid in the work. Suggested that they become members, and a number took membership blanks. Held

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR, NO. 2. IMPROVISING A STRETCHER

SHOWING USE OF IMPROVISED STRETCHER

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

one meeting in the afternoon of the 15th in the Opera House, but did not have a very good attendance. Assistant Superintendent Eaton and Trainmaster Smith, as well as Dr. Masters, Local Surgeon, attended all the demonstrations. Total attendance, 128.

Cumberland and South Cumberland, Md.—April 15th to 17th. Held six meetings here in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., and with the aid of Mr. Stacy got up a lively interest among the men. At one of the meetings had representatives from various industries, such as Footers' Dye Works, the Iron Foundry, and some railroad officials. Total attendance, 300. Also had ten Boy Scouts from Mr. Gould's troop. Dr. Dorneaur, medical examiner, was present at one meeting. The official photographer from Baltimore was here, and we made twelve excellent pictures of First Aid work.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—April 18th. Held two meetings, one in the shop and one in the Y. M. C. A. The shop meeting, thanks to Mr. Brantner, was one of the best held yet on the B. & O. The Y. M. C. A. meeting was for Boy Scouts and the general public, and was a success. Twenty railroad men also attended this meeting. Several doctors were present. Total attendance, 150.

Brunswick, Md.—April 19th and 20th. Held four meetings here, three especially for railroad men and one in the public school. A very good interest shown. A number of doctors attended, which included Dr. Ward and Dr. Hedges. The former will revive First Aid work among the B. & O. employees. Total attendance, 350.

Washington, D. C.—April 21st to 24th. Arrived here late on the 21st and held two meetings on the 23rd and 24th, one at the freight house and one at the Terminal Station. The one at the freight house was a great success and the one at the Terminal Station was rather a failure, as only eight attended. Total attendance, 158.

Washington, D. C.—April 23rd to May 23rd. The car remained in Washington during this time, and was made one of the unique exhibits of the Ninth International Conference. It was taken off the rails, transported a mile through the streets on a temporary track, and placed near the exhibition building at Seventeenth and B streets, and during the Conference was visited by delegates to the Conference and hundreds of people. The delegates from Japan and Austria were especially interested, expressing a desire to have the Red Cross of their respective countries adopt this unique and wonderful plan of teaching First Aid. On May 11th, I assisted in the management of the First Aid Competition and Exhibition. Forty-five teams took part, which contested in six groups: The Hospital Corps of the United States Army, Police Departments of the District of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pa., Women's First Aid Detachment, Miners' First Aid Team, Boy Scouts, and Illinois Field Corps American Red Cross, a detailed account of this competition appeared in the July number of THE BULLETIN. A number of railroad and mining companies, who did not enter teams, sent special representatives to witness the contest, among them being Drs. Roundtree, Head, and Carraway from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. Lake, of the D. L. & W. Railroad; Dr. F. F. Arndt, of the Erie Railroad; Dr. Streltz, Pennsylvania Railroad; and T. E. Stacy, of the Safety Committee of the B. & O. There were also a number of prominent mining men, and Mr. J. E. West, Chief Executive Officer of the Boy Scouts, was also present. The exhibition was witnessed by several thousand people and the program was carried out very successfully, all the First Aid teams doing splendid work. The mine accidents performed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company's men, and the exhibition drill by the Hospital Corps of the Navy, were loudly applauded, and were the two most interesting features of the exhibiton.

B. & O. CONTINUED.

Baltimore, Md.—May 23rd to June 1st. The car was placed on the rails on June 23rd, and I took it to Mt. Claire Shops, Baltimore, for repairs, for, owing to the bad management of the contractors,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

it ran off the temporary rails and collided with a tree and the street curb on May 22nd. Mt. Claire Shops. Held meeting in the stock shed at 12.15. Had attendance of about 150. On May 27th held meeting in the passenger erecting shop on a splendid platform erected by Foreman Wright, with a total attendance of 148. May 28th. Car was taken down to Riverside and held a meeting in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., especially for the men in the train service. Had expected, but did not get any employees of the roundhouse. Total attendance, 39. May 29th. Car was taken to Locust Point. Held a splendid meeting in the pier shed. Audience consisted of railroad men, freight truckers and longshoremen. Men were so interested that I spent nearly an hour afterwards answering questions. Total attendance, 265. Camden Station. May 30th. Freight sheds. Held a meeting here at 12.30. Men seemed much interested. Total attendance, 30. May 31st. Camden Station. Held two meetings especially for men in the train service. Had a total of about twenty trainmen. Riverside, May 31st. Went back to Riverside, at the suggestion of Mr. Sauerhammer, and held a meeting in the Railroad Y. M. C. A., and had an attendance of about fifteen railroad men and thirty Boy Scouts of Mr. Tracy's troop.

Philadelphia, Pa.—June 2nd to 5th. The car was placed at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, and I arranged with Superintendent Oldhausen for the various meetings. On June 3rd, held two meetings in the car and one in the upstairs waitingroom in the station. At both car meetings it was crowded to its limited capacity. The station meeting also had a good attendance. Had some police and firemen of the city present. Drs. Porter, Allen and Morrison were also present. Total attendance for the three meetings, 100. On June 4th, was taken out to the shops and held a meeting at 12.30. Men seemed very much interested, and a number expressed a desire to join a First Aid class if one was started. I told them that I would tfy to get Dr. Porter to organize on . Attendance, 173. June 5th, went over to Pier 22 and held a meeting for the freight trackers and longshoremen. Not so good as Locust Point, but a number of men seemed to be interested. Had Mr. Franklin and Mr. Rhoads, Agent and Assistant Agent, present. Total attendance, 58.

Jersey City, N. J.—June 6th and 7th. Arrived here at 3.00 a. m., and found that the B. & O. had no employees at this point, so I called on Mr. Kerwin, Superintendent of this Division of the C. R. R. of N. J., and with the assistance of the Chief Clerk, Mr. Northrup, arranged a meeting at the Elizabethport Shops at noon, and one in the rooms of the Athletic Club at 3.00 p. m., having a total attendance at the two meetings of 380. All seemed very much interested. During the evening had representatives of Boy Scouts, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

St. George, N. Y.—June 7th to June 11th. Car was moved to St. George at 4.30, and had a pleasant interview with Mr. Cassidy, the Superintendent, and arranged for the meetings at St. George. June 8th. Pier 22, New York. Held a very successful meeting in the auction room and had an attendance of about three hundred. In the afternoon had a number of visitors to the car, which included one troop of Boy Scouts. June 9th. Although it being Sunday afternoon, I had Mr. Vancott and his troop of Boy Scouts, nineteen in number, from Westerleigh, S. I. June 10th. Held two meetings, one in the Clifton Shops and one in the New Steel Pier at St. George. Both very successful, and both attended by Mr. Cassidy, the Superintendent, and the Trainmaster. Total attendance, 300. Of all the divisions of the B. & O. I have yet visited, the attendance on the New York Division has been the largest in proportion to the number of men employed. A thousand and two men employed, and a total attendance of 680.

Keyser, W. Va.—June 12th. Arrived here at 6.00 a. m. and held two meetings in the car shop shed, on an excellent platform, built by the general car foreman. Total attendance at the two meetings, 300. Had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Kelly and Mr. Brooks, Superin-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tendent and Assistant, at one of the meetings.

Grafton, W. Va.—June 13th and 14th. Tried to hold three meetings here, but owing to a derailment at Keyser we did not arrive until 2.00 p. m. on the 13th. Held a meeting in the rest room in the evening and had a fair attendance, which included the superintendent, the medical examiner, Dr. Sensel and about forty men. June 14th. Tried to have two meetings in the rest room, but had very small attendance. Three or four shopmen and a few trainmen and the three company surgeons.

Fairmont, W. Va.—June 15th to 17th. Arrived here at 7.30 a. m. Held a meeting at the shops, with a fairly good crowd, and also the car was visited during the day by a number of mining men. Did not have the evening meeting, as scheduled, on account of it being Saturday night. Total attendance, 52. June 16th. The car was visited by a number of people during the day, including Chief Engineer Raphel, West Virginia Pulp Company, but did not have a meeting, owing to the severe rainstorm in the afternoon.

Cameron, W. Va.—June 17th. Was met here by two of the Safety Committee, Conductor Glasgow and Engineer Coxon. Dr. Raphel of Fairmont also came up. Held a splendid meeting in the high school. The attendance consisted of railroad men, high school pupils, doctors, and the general public. About forty railroad men attended. The total attendance was 140.

Benwood, W. Va.—June 18th. Held two meetings, one in the machine shop and one in the high school, both splendid meetings, due to the Division Superintendent, Mr. Greene, and the members of the Safety Committee of this division getting behind it. At both meetings I had representatives from the coal mining companies in the vicinity; also the street car company, high school pupils, and a number of ladies. Total attendance, 400.

Hollway, Ohio.—June 19th. Left Benwood at 6.00 o'clock and arrived here at 10.30. Mr. Greene, Superintendent, the trainmaster, and Mr. Carter, the General Shop Foreman, going along; also had a number of doctors from nearby towns at the meeting, which was held in the machine shop. This meeting ends a very successful stay on the Wheeling Division. Total attendance at the Hollway meeting, 200.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—June 19th and 20th. Arrived here at 8.30 p. m., holding a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Bryan, Superintendent of the Ohio River Division, presided. Had 30 railroad men and 30 Boy Scouts; also Dr. Byser, local examiner, and four company surgeons present. June 20th. Held meeting in the shops with all officials and eight company surgeons and 200 men in attendance. Left at 3.00 p. m. for Chilicothe, and had en route a number of visitors, which included mining men and physicians from this region.

Chilicothe, Ohio.—June 20th and 21st. Arrived here at 6.00 p. m. last night. Was met by Dr. Langsdale, of the Relief Department, and Mr. Scoville, Superintendent of the Ohio Division. June 21st. Held three meetings, two in the car and one in the shop. Splendid interest. Mr. Scoville and the doctors attended all the meetings, also Boy Scouts, and had all the Safety Committee. Total attendance, 272.

Seymour, Ind.—June 22nd and 23rd. Arrived here at 10.40 a. m. and held three meetings in the Division Office. At the noon meeting had two troops of Boy Scouts from Carruthersville and Browntown; Dr. H. P. Butler, Scout Master, from the former place. All meetings very successful, and besides railroad men, had representatives from the police and fire department. Total attendance for the three meetings, 185.

Washington, Ind.—June 24th. Held three meetings here, two in the car and one in the shops. Dr. Sellman, of the Relief Department, started First Aid work here some time ago, and has quite a number of well-trained men. Total attendance here, 325.

Flora, Ill.—June 25th. Held three meetings, two in the open air on a platform that had been built and one in the car. Had a number of doctors present,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

M. J SHIELDS, M. D., RED CROSS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT, DEMONSTRATING USE OF PULMOTOR

A DEMONSTRATION OF FIRST AID TREATMENT AND TEMPORARY STRETCHER BY FIRST AID TEAM NO. 1, B. R. & P RAILWAY, ON STEAMER "ONTARIO," DURING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1912

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

but did not meet the medical examiner. The Division Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell, took an active interest in all the meetings and the stop here was a great success. Attendance, 225.

East St. Louis, Ill.—June 26th and 27th. Held three meetings, one in the car and one in the open. The officials were not very active, but Dr. W. D. Stevenson, of the Relief Department, is much interested, and has already started to work here, and I think the car's coming will aid in keeping it up. Total attendance, 146. June 27th. Went over to St. Louis and saw the officials of the Missouri Pacific, which included Dr. Paul Vasterling, Chief Surgeon; Mr. F. M. M. Richardson, Educational Secretary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., accompanying me, and I arranged with the above for an itinerary of No. 1 car over the Missouri Pacific System.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—June 28th. Arrived here at 7.00 p. m. Held three meetings, two in the car and one in the freight house. Did not meet any of the doctors from Cincinnati, but had several local surgeons from nearby towns present. Did not succeed in getting any of the public interested. Total attendance, 149.

Newark, Ohio.—June 29th and 30th. Held three meetings, one in the car, one in the shops, one in the Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. T. Eagan, Chairman of the Safety Committee, aided me greatly and we had good meetings. Drs. Priest and Funck, Medical Examiner, and five or six other doctors present; also had repretives from two local troops of Boy Scouts Total attendance, 313. June 30th. Although it being Sunday, had representatives from two local troops of Boy Scouts and one from Utica, Ohio, who were accompanied by Mr. Chedle, Scout Master. Captain William S. Shields, M. C., U. S. A., from Columbus Barracks, spent the afternoon with me.

Zanesville, Ohio.—July 1st. Arrived here at 8.48 a. m. Was met by Drs. Stevens and Bush, and held four meetings, two in the car, one in the shops, and one in Grace M. E. Church; also had two troops of Boy Scouts visit the car, and a number of townspeople. Attendance at all the meetings, 400.

Cleveland, Ohio.—July 2nd to 5th. Came here by way of Benwood, and en route had Dr. Pratt, Medical Examiner, of Wheeling, visit the car. July 3rd. Mr. W. T. Lechlider, Assistant Superintendent, suggested we go down to Akron, which we did, and Dr. Allison went with me. Held meeting at the Junction with about fifteen men. July 4th. Had a number of visitors in the car, who seemed very much interested, among them several doctors. July 5th. Held three meetings, one in the car, one at the Clark Avenue Shops, and one at the freight house. At the car meeting had fifteen Pennsylvania Railroad Company men, and at the shop meeting had several other industries represented. All splendid meetings, due to the assistance and advertising of Mr. Lechlider. Dr. Mackey arrived at 7.00 p. m. Total attendance, 225.

Lorain, Ohio.—July 6th and 7th. Left Cleveland at 7.00 a. m., Mr. Lechlider accompanying us. Arrived at Lorain at 9.00 a. m. Held three meetings, one in the car, one in the roundhouse, and one in the car shops. Men much interested. Attendance, 151. We also had at Lorain the Superintendent and Master Mechanic of the Lake Terminal Railroad, Mr. George M. Ferguson, and Mr. B. B. Cargo. July 7th. Held a reception in the car most all day of townspeople and Boy Scouts. I left Lorain at 7.30 over the Nickle Plate for Rochester. The following is rather briefly reported, by Dr. R. N. Mackey, who took charge of the car at Lorain.

Chicago Junction, Ohio.—July 8th and 9th. Eight meetings. Attendance, 585.

Garrett, Ind.—July 10th and 11th. Five meetings. Attendance, 275.

South Chicago, Ill.—July 12th and 13th. Five meetings. Attendance, 374.

Chicago, Ill.—Three meetings. Attendance, 208.

SUMMARY—B. & O. SYSTEM.

From April 8th to July 15th:

Miles traveled	3,134
Meetings held	119
Total attendance	9,232

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PERSONAL WORK.

Rochester, N. Y.—July 8th to 10th. At the request of Mr. J. S. Rockwell, General Agent of the B. R. & P. Railroad, to be present at the annual meeting of their surgical association, I left the car at Lorain, Ohio, on July 7th, and arrived in Rochester on the morning of the 8th, and in the afternoon on the same day went out to Lincoln Park shops and drilled a First Aid team to give a demonstration during the meeting of the surgical association. On July 9th I attended three sessions of the surgical association, reading a paper and taking part in the discussion of a plan and method of organization of a systematic First Aid Corps for the B. R. & P. Railroad. Several corps have already been started, and it is the earnest desire of the management that the work become general and thoroughly systematized along their entire system. July 10th. At 8.00 a. m. the whole surgical staff, invited guests and prominent officials embarked on the steamer *Ontario* for Coburg, Canada, spending the day on the lake, and during the forenoon the First Aid Team gave an exhibition on the boat in a very creditable manner.

Personnel of team: P. E. Peterson, Captain; A. D. Redfern, Subject; T. C. Crebin, M. E. Moynihan, O. T. Burleigh.

The exhibition was much praised by the doctors, in a series of short talks, and was concluded by Mr. Rockwell, giving a short address, complimenting the men who gave the demonstration and urging the surgeons to organize classes at once at their respective places; also emphasizing the great benefit of the work, not only to the road, but to the doctors and the men.

New York.—July 11th to 17th. Arrived here today and called on Mr. J. C. Stuart, Vice President, in charge of operation of the Erie Railroad, and arranged an itinerary over the Erie Railroad for Car No. 2, commencing July 18th at Chicago, and ending October 1st at New York. I spent the rest of the time assisting in making the educational film of First Aid instruction at the Edison Studio, Bedford Park, Bronx. Mr. H. L. Plimpton kindly assigned Mr. Chas. Seay, stage director, and seven actors, and we covered the following subjetcs:

SCENARIO OF EDUCATIONAL FILM OF FIRST AID METHODS AMERICAN RED CROSS—FIRST AID DEPARTMENT.

Produced by

EDISON COMPANY, BRONX PARK, N. Y.

First. Method of stopping arterial or spurting bleeding. Two persons: Head, jaw, neck, shoulder, forearm, hand, thigh, leg and foot.

Second. Method of dressing wounds aseptically, Red Cross Packet. One person: Head, jaw, shin, arm, hand, leg, and foot.

Third. Method of First Aid for burns and scalds. Two persons: Face, breast, arm.

Fourth. Method of temporary splinting of fractures. Two persons: Jaw, arm, fingers, ribs, thigh, leg, knee cap, and foot.

Fifth. Method of carrying or transportation of injured. Four persons: One man carry (fireman); two men carry; temporary stretchers, proper stretchers; stretcher drill.

Sixth. Methods of rescue and artificial respiration after electric shock, gas, smoke and drowning. Three persons: Rescue from catching hold of wire; four methods of taking a person from contact with electric current with practical method of insulation of person attempting rescue by extempore materials; rescue from gas or smoke; methods of rescue by women; method of getting water from lungs of persons apparently drowned, each followed by artificial respiration—two methods.

Washington, D. C.—July 17th to 30th. I spent this time at the office assisting in the answering of the increasing correspondence during Major Lynch's absence, and during that time wrote a short article, by request, for the new B. & O.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

magazine, on "The First Things to Do After Accidents"; also a short paper for the *Boys' Magazine* on "The Red Cross Instruction Cars and Boy Scouts," illustrated by views of First Aid work done by Boy Scouts.

Report by

DR. R. N. MACKEY

Field Representative First Aid Department.

August 5, 1912.

On July 1st I received orders to join Car No. 2. Accordingly I finished as well as possible the work with the Continental Coal Corporation, at Pineville, Ky., leaving there on the night of the 1st for Knoxville, Tenn. In Knoxville I had several consultations with the officers of the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association. I left Knoxville on the night of July 4th and joined Car No. 2 in Cleveland on the sixth.

On July 7th Dr. Shields returned to Washington, since when I have been in charge of the car, and have held the following meetings:

Eight meetings in Chicago Junction; attendance, 585.

The men became greatly interested in the work, many attending two or more meetings; both seven o'clock meetings were open to the public. Dr. C. W. Hedrick, the local surgeon, will start graduated lectures at once.

Five meetings in Garrett; attendance, 275.

A class of 18 men was organized and expect to begin work at once. Every one who attended the meetings seemed to be greatly interested.

Five meetings in South Chicago, Ill.; attendance, 374.

The interest of the men was greatly aroused. The general foreman told me when I left that many of the men had been to him to ask that classes be started at once.

Three meetings in Chicago, Ill.; attendance, 208.

Classes will be organized here at once. Dr. Hughes, the local surgeon, is greatly interested and I feel sure will carry the work to a successful conclusion. This finished the work on the B. & O. System.

Total meetings on Chicago division	21
Total attendance	1,442
Total attendance B. & O. System	7,416

On July 16th I transferred to the Erie Railroad at Chicago and held the following meetings:

Three meetings in Chicago; attendance, 62.

The men seemed very much interested. Mr. Madden, the trainmaster, was very enthusiastic and assured me that he would do all in his power to have the work given his men. He remarked that the meetings were the most interesting of any he had ever attended.

I left Chicago at 4.45 p. m., arriving at Hammond, Ind., at 5.45, July 18th.

Two meetings; attendance, 50.

Both night and day crews attended the meetings, which I was obliged to prolong to satisfy their demand for the description of the treatment of various injuries.

Huntington, Ind.—July 19th: Five meetings; attendance, 235.

It seemed to be impossible to interest the men here in the work. They claimed they were overworked and with no leisure to attend the meetings. This indifference was noted among the railroad men until Dayton, Ohio.

Decatur, Ind.—July 23rd, 12 M. Meeting in car. Attendance, 7.

There are only 16 men employed here. Nine of the section men speak no English. My stay here was so short it was impossible to arrange public meetings.

Lima, Ohio.—July 24th. Two meetings. Attendance, 266.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting was public. The noon meeting for the railroad men, all of whom seemed interested but had no time to visit the car.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Marion, Ohio.—July 25th. Four meetings. Attendance, 271.

This is a new terminal and the men do not as yet have their residence here. This, I believe, accounts for the poor attendance. The surgeon of the Marvel Steam Shovel Works will begin instructing his men at once. During a lecture in the car, a brakeman fell from a moving train just outside the car door. He sustained severe lacerations of the face, and a fracture of the skull, and I was able to give my class a practical demonstration of First Aid.

Dayton, Ohio.—July 27th. Eight meetings in car. Attendance, 112.

Had many representatives of other industries in the car, all of whom seemed greatly interested in the work, and promised to take the installation of corps under advisement. For the first time on the Erie I encountered normal interest in the work.

Galion, Ohio.—July 29th. Six meetings. Attendance, 173.

Practically all the men who came to the car were in the transportation service, and it was necessary in order to reach them to hold meetings whenever I could get a few of them together. The interest here is quite pronounced.

Kent, Ohio.—July 31st. Eight meetings. Attendance, 232.

I had better success here than at any previous point on the Erie. All the men, with the exception of the shop meeting, were men in the transportation service, principally passenger, and they were very much interested in the work, many of them attending two or more lectures.

Arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, 8.30 p. m. August 3d.

Report by

DR. M. W. GLASGOW,

Field Representative, First Aid Department, and newspaper item on visit of First Aid Car No. 1 at Fargo, N. D., and participation by Dr. Glasgow in Fourth of July Functions.

On July 4th, at Fargo, N. D., at the request of the Commercial Club, I took charge of the emergencies of the day. Secured a hospital tent and the services of two sergeants from the State Hospital Corps and equipped a very complete Red Cross Emergency Hospital on the grounds. Two nurses of the city volunteered their services for the day. We treated six injuries; fortunately none of them were serious. I was given a place on the program, and had the pleasure of explaining and demonstrating our Red Cross work to between four and five thousand people. I think there were at least a thousand visitors in our tent during the day, most of whom manifested great interest in our equipment and in the work of the First Aid Department.

RED CROSS CAR'S MANY VISITORS

DR. GLASGOW HAS GIVEN SEVERAL LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND WILL APPEAR AT OAK GROVE PARK TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Dr. M. W. Glasgow, in charge of the Red Cross Car No. 1, has been joined by Sergeant First Class Dickerson of the State Troops Hospital Corps, who has kindly consented to assist Dr. Glasgow in the demonstration which will be made at Oak Grove park as a part of the Fourth of July celebration tomorrow afternoon, and they will be on duty at all times during the afternoon.

Part of this demonstration that will be

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

made at the park will consist of First Aid in rescues and restorations from drowning, asphyxiation from any cause, such as from water, gas, lightning, as well as severe shocks. The part second demonstration will be First Aid in cases of burns or scalds and fractures, and another feature will be the handling and transportation of injured, and this will include the litter service, making a most instructive feature of the Fourth for the children and one in which the grown people can find much profit.

There have been several visitors to the car, including local physicians, ladies, and among the visitors was Professor Hoverstad of the Agricultural College, who was much interested.

This morning, for the lecture and demonstration at the car, there were many railroad men in attendance at 10 o'clock and another lecture and demonstration is being given this afternoon and a third will be given this evening at 7, and to these the general public is invited.

Many of the railroad trains in the country are now equipping their service with these emergency cabinets and it is required of the trainmen that they take courses in the First Aid treatment, and the plan has been found to work exceedingly well.

RED CROSS AWARDS PRIZES

SUCCESSFUL FIRST-AID MEN REWARDED FOR EFFICIENT SERVICE

Announcement is here made of the names of those who are entitled to prizes for exceptionally skillful First Aid work rendered during the past year.

About a year ago a gentleman, who does not desire his name to be made public, presented to the Red Cross a special endowment of $5,000, to be known as the William Howard Taft Fund, the income from which is to be devoted annually to prizes for First Aid work and competitions among the railroad men of the country. Four prizes with medals are awarded annually. The only applicant for prize money from this fund for work done during 1911 was Mr. Christian D. Fisher, of 1271 Park Boulevard, Camden, N. J., an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops. Mr. Fisher was awarded the first prize of $50, having treated a total of sixteen cases during the year.

The Red Cross, from its own funds, also gives similar prizes to First Aid men other than those employed by railroads. The winner of the first prize of $50 in this class is Mr. John Brown, mine foreman, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Pittston, Pa., who rendered very excellent service to three men who were burned and otherwise badly injured by an explosion of gas in the Hoyt Shaft on January 10, 1911. In an affidavit made by the resident physician at Pittston Hospital relative to the matter in which the injuries of these men were treated, it is stated: "It would hardly have been possible for any physician under the most favorable conditions to have accomplished better work. . . . and I take pleasure in testifying to the value and efficiency of the work in these three particular cases."

Mr. James Gibson, an employee of the Berwind-White Coal Company, of Windber, Pa., was the successful contestant for the second prize of $25, having rendered First Aid treatment in a skillful manner to Frank Koniski, who, on October 5, 1911, while loading coal, was injured by the roof falling upon him. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, comminuted fracture of the right leg involving the knee, fracture of the right shoulder blade and a bad sprain of the back. The success of this First Aid treatment was assured by the prompt action of the men rendering it. The fall occurred at one o'clock, it took fifteen or twenty minutes to dig the injured man from the debris and only fifteen minutes to render First Aid and put the injured man in proper shape to be carried out of the mine where an ambulance was waiting to carry him to a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

hospital, the ambulance having been called by telephone.

The third prize of $15 and fourth prize of $10 were divided equally between Messrs. Thomas M. Robertson and Fred Causer, also employed by the Berwind-White Company. These men rendered First Aid treatment to Alonzo Yonker, who, on May 7, 1911, fell from a stack to a concrete floor, a distance of over twenty-five feet. The injuries in this case consisted of a compound fracture of the lower jaw, front teeth knocked out, broken kneecap and general contusions. A physician arriving fifteen minutes after the accident, after examining the injured man, stated that the work of the Red Cross men could not have been improved.

To be eligible to any of the above prizes applicants must be members of First Aid classes organized under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

FOR the past five years the prescribed Red Cross course in First Aid has been given in connection with the Military Department of the University of Wisconsin. These courses have extended throughout the college year, and have also been given in the summer sessions of the University by Dr. J. C. Elsom, of the Department of Physical Education. The Hospital Corps, a detachment of the University Battalion, is composed each year of 70 men, who elect the work in First Aid. None but sophomores are admitted to the corps, and only those who have a first-class military record received during the freshman year. The instruction during the first semester consists of lectures and demonstrations, while in the second semester the army drill with litters is given. Written examinations are conducted, and to those who successfully pass, the Red Cross diplomas are issued. An average of seventy-five of these diplomas have been awarded each year.

FIRST AID PRACTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PRACTICE IN LIFTING AND CARRYING THE INJURED.

CARRYING THE INJURED—FIRST AID DRILL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GUSTAVUS M. BLECH, M. D., DIRECTOR ILL. DIV AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS. IN COMMAND "CAMP MABEL T. BOARDMAN"

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REPORT OF THE

1912 ENCAMPMENT OF THE ILLINOIS DIVISION RED CROSS FIELD CORPS

By GUSTAVUS M. BLECH, M. D., *Director.*

DANGERS and difficulties are made to be overcome. The Illinois Division has just gone through an experience which at first appeared to give promise of great difficulties and some danger. That it came out with flying colors, that successes had to be registered, where nothing but failures were anticipated, proved so encouraging to the officers and men of this section of the Red Cross Field Corps that we feel like shouting to our friends: "Hats off to the Red Cross flag—it knows no defeat!"

I will tell the story in as few sentences as possible. When this corps was organized over four years ago, one year's experience proved sufficient to convince us that weekly encampments, as is prescribed for National Guard organizations, are a *sine qua non* for the proper training of the personnel. Our first experience was at camp Charles Lynch, off New Buffalo, Mich. (1910); our second, at Camp Florence Nightingale, Glen Ellyn, Ill. (1911). Both were successes and have been reported in THE BULLETIN. This year the best officers and men held an encampment at Washington, D. C., in connection with the IXth International Red Cross Conference. As the expense was large and the time involved required two weeks' absence from home, it was believed that as far as 1912 is concerned no "regular" encampment could be held.

In June a number of "rookies" called on the adjutant and demanded that they be given a week's field training, as this had been promised them when they enlisted as members of the corps.

The adjutant reported to me with a pale face, "I don't know how you are going to do it—and if we don't the men will stay away from drills."

"A promise made must be kept," I replied. "Go down to the drill hall and tell the men that we shall go into camp the first Sunday in August." I heard much cheering a few minutes later, and I involuntarily exclaimed: *Alea jacta est!*

There was not a cent in the treasury. A number of men had no uniforms. We estimated our active list at 90, and there were only 39 cots on hand. The men are too poor to buy anything, and even if they were not I have never believed it a good policy to allow them to buy anything in equipment. So at that time all I commanded was a huge, material minus and five weeks' time.

Place of the Encampment.—Owing to the fact that with one or two exceptions the 40 men who had attended the Washington encampment could not again secure leave of absence from their employers, the site had to be selected in or near the city, to enable these men to spend Saturday afternoons, two Sundays and every evening in camp. Our fondest hopes were exceeded when we discovered a two-mile tract of uncultivated woods and prairies close to the city limits (Austin). It was realized that while the proximity to the city was not ideal we could do no differently.

Equipment.—The required tentage was loaned us by Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois. General F. S. Dickson, the chief of staff, at the Governor's request shipped by freight forty tents, flies, poles, pins—enough to comfortably quarter the entire organization and still have left tents for the quartermaster's stores, for an operating room, dispensary, etc. My sincere thanks are due His Excellency and his adjutant-general for their great kindness.

Next the adjutant and myself made a flying trip to Racine, Wis., to interview Mr. W. Gittings, head of the renowned Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company. As is well known that

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PRACTICE IN TENT PITCHING

AFTER A HIKE—HUNGRY

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

firm manufactures the litters, cots, camp chairs, camp tables (folding), etc., for the regular army, marine corps, and other public and private organizations of importance. Our own equipment for our litter-drill and some field equipment had been purchased from that firm some time ago.

We laid our needs and lack of funds squarely before Mr. Gittings. This gentleman took us through his factory and showed us with what care and detail every piece of camp furniture is made. "There may be war," he explained, "and as you are likely to be called into active service, it is well that you should know of the beds, the hospital furniture and other field equipment required for the care of the sick." We studied, and after that Mr. Gittings took our "order," marked everything at less than actual cost, wiped out an old balance of eleven dollars and told us not to pay him until our treasury could afford it. Mr. Gittings explained: "You, doctor, have spent much time and labor and may be much money for your organization. Why? Because you are a patriot and you realize the great value of such a corps as yours in time of war or disasters. Well, I am an American, and I appreciate what the American Red Cross has done for humanity and for the nation." I quote Mr. Gittings as correctly as I can remember, because his words may be well taken to heart by some millionaires who remained deaf to my pleadings for support.

Mr. G. T. Bauer, head of Bauer & Black, Chicago, manufacturers of dressings, plasters, etc., was next appealed to, and he at once ordered two boxes filled with bandages, dressings, splints, etc., sent to our headquarters. The boxes themselves, after being painted and stamped with the Red Cross and divisional insignia, make excellent camp boxes and are preserved as our regular war equipment. The next day I was amazed to receive a check for $25 to help pay expenses. Early in January Mr. Bauer had sent a like amount as a sort of annual subscription. Truly there are patriots in the United States, whose patriotism need not be aroused by the din of battle.

Would space permit I should like to dwell at length on the kindness of the following gentlemen and firms, who gave us what we asked for willingly and freely. I thank them, one and all, from the bottom of my heart.

1. *Parke, Davis & Co.*, Detroit, Mich., and Chicago. A large assortment of drugs for the dispensary, antiseptics and anaesthetics for the operating room and a "typhoid agglatinometer" for the laboratory.

2. *Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.* A case for bacteriologic examinations, including blood tests, and one for chemical analysis.

3. *Frank S. Betz Co.*, Chicago. A field sterilizer.

4. *Sharp & Smith*, Chicago. Two cases of surgical instruments; equipment for the dispensary.

5. *Blickensderfer Typewriter Co.* Loan of an aluminum, easily-portable typewriter, especially built to resist sand, moisture and rough handling in the field.

6. *Mr. James S. McGuerney*, prosecuting attorney, city of Chicago, secured permit to use grounds, fire department hydrant, police protection, etc.

7. *Capt. Maurice Woolman*, commanding Battery "B," S. N. G., for the loan of a field kitchen, mess tables and benches, hatchets, blankets, etc. (all his personal property).

8. *Lieut. Frank B. Kamarke*, for the establishment of a field telephone at camp.

9. *Mr. E. J. Lehmann*, head of "The Fair" (in addition to his annual contribution of $50), for garbage cans, buckets, lanterns, which remain our property.

Finances.—Usually when hard pressed we appeal to Dr. L. L. McArthur, the famous surgeon of our city, who has never yet turned a deaf ear to our calls for help. His absence in Europe made things very difficult.

Here is a list of subscriptions received: Dr. G. Blech, $50; Bauer & Black, $25; Dr. Paul J. Taber, commanding First Column, $5; Adjutant Anderson, $5; Sergeant Sanford Corwin, $4; Sergeant LeRoy Hegbom, $2; Sergeant Tice, $2—Total, $93.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WASHING DISHES IN CAMP

MESSENGER AND MOTOR CYCLE

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Expenses.—The freight for tents and equipment, cartage to and from camp (three heavy trucks), the subsistence of the men, the complete additional equipment of uniforms for those not equipped, including the bill due the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Manufacturing Company (still unpaid), $281.63.

Encampment.—Saturday, August 4th, the adjutant was directed to pack litters, mess outfit, instruction charts, hatchets, and similar equipment at Battery "B" armory, hire a wagon and superintend their cartage to camp. The newly appointed quartermaster, Mr. Albert Goldsmith, undertook a similar mission in regard to the tents, headquarters baggage, camp furniture, colors, flags, medical and surgical supplies. Meanwhile the 30 men without uniforms were marched to a store down town and were uniformed in khaki though not all outfits came up to regulations.

Imagine my surprise when at 6 o'clock I found headquarters—operating and laboratory tents all ready for my occupation. The two officers on the ground had their tents up, as did several men who had volunteered as an advance detail, and one had no difficulty in telling where the kitchen and "dining room" were going to be. The chief cook had not yet arrived and a recruit was drafted into service and fried ham and eggs and brewed Mocha with a vim worthy of a better cause.

Gradually the officers and men came in with their bedding and personal effects and by 9 o'clock every tent was up, every cot distributed. Camp orders were issued, guards detailed, the flag post erected, a lantern hoisted, and at 10 "taps" was sounded by the chief trumpeter.

The next day, bright and early, "reveille" was sounded, the United States and Red Cross flags hoisted on the staff, and an order was read declaring Camp Mabel T. Boardman officially in existence, the distinguished lady for whom the camp was named having kindly consented to honor us by the use of her name, none more illustrious in the American Red Cross.

Only the "rookies" were given a few sharp drills and final instructions in military etiquette. Scarcely had dinner been finished and the dishes cleaned up for the next meal than it was noticed that a stream of visitors was coming into camp. National Guard, Naval Reserve and city officers who had seen an item in the newspapers came to see "the Red Cross boys in camp." The officers had to give up their chairs to the visiting ladies, while the visiting officers were taken through the camp to examine everything from the quartermaster tent to the potato peeler. Much time was consumed in explaining the use of bacteriologic, pharmaceutical and surgical instruments. A number of visiting physicians asked all sorts of questions, which were answered courteously.

At the request of a retired general of the guard the entire personnel was assembled and after a short drill in the manual of the litter I selected "patients," labeled them in the presence of the visiting officers with all sorts of injuries and told them to hide in the woods between two landmarks a mile apart.

The "transport column" was ordered into the field as soon as the men were out of sight.

In half an hour the wounded were brought back, dressed. The visiting officers asked the men all sorts of technical questions and each gave correct answers.

Then we had to explain about everything concerning Red Cross organization. Fortunately, Mr. Magee, a week before, had sent me extra BULLETINS and circulars. I distributed them all.

Finally the men were ordered to their tents. At the request of the National Guard officers we gave retreat parade, and when the bugles sounded "to the color" heads of the bystanders were bared while those in the service rendered the prescribed salute at the last note.

Surely the day ended with many friends gained for the Red Cross.

During the week we settled down to a quiet routine. Every effort was made by me to avail myself of the opportunity to break in the new members, though we were often hampered by bad weather (rain) and by their too frequent detail for fatigue duty. Newspaper men came, saw a few field drills and took some pho-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tographs. Especially the *Daily News* treated us very fine by giving us two columns on the front pages, at a time when, owing to a political convention in our city, newspaper space was at a premium. Surely the city editor of that prominent daily is entitled to a vote of thanks.

The result was that we were never quite free from visitors. Parties of young men and women came and went. We treated them as kindly as we could and encouraged all to join the Red Cross as subscription members.

Encouraged by the unexpected results I sent a special messenger to every newspaper in the city with a personal letter, asking them to announce that a public exhibition drill would be given on the last Sunday afternoon.

The evenings were utilized in talking to both officers and men informally with a view of developing their own initiative since I could not tell the program myself, for the medical profession had been invited as a body, and I was perfectly willing to let representative members present any problem they chose.

The great day arrived. A merciful sun dried the wet ground. At 2.30 the band marched to the adjacent baseball grounds and city streets and by three it was evident that we would be unable to handle the crowd. The parade ground between company streets and officers' quarters, though large enough for evolutions of a battalion of infantry, proved inadequate and we shifted our operations to the fields west of the camp grounds.

Now I desire it distinctly understood that I am fairly familiar with the nature of the work that would fall to the lot of field corps personnel, but I also knew that the crowd had come to see "maneuvers" and *vox populi, vox Dei.* It was to be "war" then.

Here is the program: Assembly. Formation as skirmishers. Litter drill in extended order. Flank movement and rescue of wounded from an attacked dressing station.

Detail rescuing badly wounded soldiers from the firing line under fire (a few firing squads had kindly lent us their assistance). One man so badly wounded he cannot be moved.

A special field bed suspended from an iron framework on springs (donated by the Comfort Spring Company of Chicago) was requisitioned from headquarters. A tent fly shielded the badly wounded man, placed in semi-erect posture, from the sun and rain. He was covered with blankets and hot-water bottles (canteens) applied to his body. A guard prepares his lunch and for a night's vigil.

Pitching of operating tent and getting ready for an amputation in the very field. In five minutes the tent was up, a surgical operating table, washstands, instrument stands, sterilizer, surgeons ready to begin operating, making a fine scene for the amazed three thousand (estimated) spectators.

Meanwhile Lieut. Kamarke and his detail showed a field telephone and semaphore signaling in actual working order, messages coming to me over three miles of wire.

Finally the "enemy" mistaking our "station" prepares to attack us. A Red Cross ensign is hoisted and the enemy withdraws with apologies. Burial of the dead. Recall.

Retreat parade in camp.

At 9 o'clock "the general" was sounded and every tent except those needed for the remaining officers and men came down and Camp Mabel T. Boardman was officially at an end.

I leave it to the readers to judge whether Camp Mabel T. Boardman was worth the effort. Hundreds of new members will be secured for the Chicago chapter through this encampment. Since its close a whole new detachment was acquired, the men having enlisted on the grounds.

As usual a few men rebelled at "too much fatigue duty" and refused to obey an order of the officer of the day. They were dropped from the rolls instanter. On the other hand the loyalty and sterling qualities of the following officers and men were noted. Their names have been sent to Major Charles Lynch, U. S. Army, head of the First Aid Department, for medals "for faithful service."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

I conclude with section IV of Order No. 3, issued from headquarters, August 19, 1912.

IV. Anderson, Adjutant; Goldsmith, Quartermaster; Witsiepe, Quartermaster Sergeant; E. H. Pedersen, Chief Trumpeter; J. Pedersen, H. Pedersen, E. H. Smith, Trumpeters; Chester, Cook; Hegbom, Sergeant; Hornburg, Sergeant, are hereby thanked for special faithful service performed at Camp Mabel T. Boardman. These names, with several others, will be submitted to the chief of the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, for such medal or badge as that officer may see fit to designate, for faithful and meritorious service.

By order of Director, Dr. Blech.

E. A. ANDERSON,
Adjutant.

WOMEN'S FIRST AID DETACHMENTS

By MISS MARION OLIVER

IN February of last year a First Aid class for women was started in Washington. This class originally was to have but ten members, but applications to join came from every side and at last when thirty-two names had been enrolled the list had to be closed. The young women of this class were all well-known in Washington. Among them was Miss Helen Taft, two daughters of two members of the Cabinet and daughters of prominent military and civil officials. With the exception of four all of them passed the examination and received their diplomas. About the same time a dozen of the members of the class took a short course in Home Nursing, the lectures being given at the Army Dispensary by Miss Brock, one of the U. S. Army nurses. About a month before the Ninth International Red Cross Conference took place four teams of four women each were selected from the class to compete in the First Aid Contest. All the teams worked hard during that month of training, often giving up three afternoons a week to practice, and there was very little to choose between them, the winning team only getting the medal by a few points.

After the competition was over several of the members of the class begged to "go on with the work" and many other girls and women asked to join First Aid classes next winter. The real enthusiasm shown for this work made the Red Cross realize that the time had come to start Women's Detachments in this country.

Women's First Aid Detachments have been in active use in almost every country of the Eastern Hemisphere for many years. In Russia, the Czarina herself has taken a course of training. In England, France, Germany, Italy, and in many other countries these women play an important part in Red Cross work. In this country circumstances are somewhat different. We are not in imminent danger of war, and so our Women Detachments must be trained more to cope with accidents and disaster than war, although this branch of training is also taught.

Each detachment shall consist of sixteen to eighteen members, a commandant, quartermaster and adjutant. The course of instruction is composed of forty or more lectures, covering a period of two years, and is as follows:

First Year.—Ten lessons in First Aid; examination in First Aid; ten lessons in Home Nursing; examination in Home Nursing.

Second Year.—Ten lessons in Dietetics; two lessons in Preparing Food for Very Ill Persons; eight lessons in Equipment; examination and inspection.

Third Year.—Postgraduate course in Sanitation and Hygiene.

The First Aid lectures must be given by a physician, and the Nursing lectures by a physician or nurse, Red Cross nurse preferred. The lessons in Dietetics will be very practical, teaching what foods can be given in different illnesses, and how to prepare the food and serve it. All this First Aid work can not be over-valued; it is of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WOMEN'S DETACHMENT, AMERICAN RED CROSS, WINNERS OF A SILVER CUP AT THE FIRST AID COMPETITION HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the utmost importance to any woman, whether she be the mother of a family of young children, a school teacher, or simply a member of a household, for accidents, sickness and contagion come to almost every family, and the knowledge of what to do until one can get the proper help gives one a great feeling of security.

But to return to the Women's Detachments and the work required of them. In time of peace the duty of a detachment is to organize and maintain classes in First Aid and Home Nursing, to have each member join the Red Cross Society and be entitled to receive the Red Cross BULLETIN, published quarterly, and to report to the central office once a year. Text-books for First Aid and Home Nursing as well as charts of all sorts can be obtained from the office in Washington.

The duties of a nearby detachment in a mine disaster would be to assist as the doctor in charge thinks best. In case of accidents in factories the knowledge of First Aid would be invaluable. In case of a train disaster near the home town of a detchment, if nurses were not available the members should proceed to the scene of the accident and aid in caring for the wounded.

In time of war the rest and relief stations along the line of transportation of troops will be quickly equipped, and sick or wounded soldiers who are not fit to go to the front, or too ill to reach the big hospitals, can be taken care of temporarily, rested and refreshed until they are fit to be moved by a detachment acting under doctors' or nurses' advice.

These Women Detachments will also be of great use in country towns, where trained nurses are not obtainable. One thing must be remembered by members of a detachment, they are not and cannot be Red Cross nurses unless they are graduates of a regular hospital and have taken their full course. But there is real work for the detachments to do, in its way quite as valuable as nursing itself.

If any reader of THE BULLETIN would like to start a detachment of First Aid work in their town, city or village, and will write to the Red Cross office, War Department, Washington, D. C., all information will gladly be supplied.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NURSING DEPARTMENT

By MISS JANE A. DELANO

Late in April the flood, which had gradually worked its way down from Cairo, Ill., reached at last the fertile valley regions of Mississippi and Louisiana. The danger of sickness was greatly increased by the warm weather, and on April 21st a call for nurses was received from Vicksburg, Miss.

Realizing that in all probability the Red Cross nurses enrolled in New Orleans would soon be needed in the refugee camps of Louisiana, a message was sent to Miss Harriet Leck, chairman of the Kansas City local committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, asking if she could supply at once four Red Cross nurses. A reply came back in a few hours stating that thirteen had volunteered.

Miss Etta Lee Gowdy was selected as head nurse, and Misses Nash, Farmer and Stewart were sent with her to Vicksburg. There were over 2,000 refugees in the two camps to which the Kansas City nurses were assigned. Miss Gowdy, in an interesting report, recently sent in, states that 1,686 patients were treated in the clinics, which were held daily in connection with the camps, and that the nurses also cared for 79 hospital patients. In her report she says:

"Besides the hospital and clinic work we have given out dozens of boxes of clothing and shoes; distributed soap, pans, spoons, and made up and distributed gallons of condensed milk to children. Our work has really been that of visiting nurses."

Soon after the arrival of the Kansas City nurses in Vicksburg the anticipated call came from Louisiana, and I can do no better than quote from a report recently submitted by Miss Emma L. Wall, chairman of the Louisiana State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, who was authorized by the Red Cross to make a tour of inspection of all camps where Red Cross nurses had been assigned to duty.

"Early in April, when Illinois and Kentucky were feeling the effects of the high water, we further south began to feel uneasy about our levees and to expect just such a calamity as has befallen us.

"With the permission of our National Chairman on Red Cross Nursing Service and Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, I recently had the pleasure of visiting all the camps where we have Red Cross nurses. On April 25th Dr. Dowling asked Miss Delano for four nurses. On the 26th Misses Seddon, O'Meara, Cardwell and Schlegel left for the flooded district of northern Louisiana. Misses Seddon and Schlegel were sent to Millikens Bend, which is located about 20 miles above Vicksburg, in Louisiana. Their description of the first night in camp is thrilling. The camp was about three miles inland from the river, but on account of the overflow water they had to go some distance across lagoons in a skiff. In the meantime a terrific rain and thunderstorm had come upon them, which raged for several hours.

"At Millikens Bend there were over 1,700 refugees, all colored people, who had been driven from their homes by the water, some barely escaping with their lives—but nearly all saved their dogs!

"The Misses Cardwell and O'Meara were assigned to Wilton. This camp is 20 miles above Millikens Bend, and here the storm was so severe that the boat had to seek shelter among the willows.

"I found the nurses, after four weeks of camp life, as brown as berries, but well and contented.

"Wilton camp is beautifully situated on a bayou. It is not as large as Millikens Bend, having only about 600 refugees. I spent the night there and enjoyed it all, even my morning coffee in a tin cup. Regular army rations was the fare, but the nurses are well treated and are doing fine work.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"The Vicksburg camp is better located than those on the Louisiana soil. The refugees are camped in the cotton presses, but the nurses have a tent, and the dispensary and hospital are in tents.

"At Baton Rouge the nurses live on the Board of Health car.

"I feel sure that the nurses have done good work, and that we will hear nothing but praise.

"In Vicksburg there are four nurses from Kansas City, Mo. I found them all charming young women, and we in Louisiana appreciate the good work they have done for us."

A more detailed report of the work at Baton Rouge has been received from Miss Gillespie, who was acting head nurse when the camp closed. The other New Orleans nurses who were assigned to this camp were the Misses Ellis, Jordan and DeLaughter. Miss Gillespie, in her report, says:

"Here in Baton Rouge about 4,000 found refuge. Sanitary regulations were strictly enforced by the State Board of Health, with the militia on guard. The Red Cross quarters, at some distance from the main camp, consists of eight tents, with accommodations for twenty-five patients, distributed through five tents. The nurses occupy one tent, another is devoted to the dispensary, while the eighth is filled with refrigerators where the milk is kept, 30 to 40 gallons being sent daily by the Kings Daughters from Hammond, La. Above the hospital floats the flag of the Red Cross. This is a center of particular attraction. Over 1,000 patients have been treated in this dispensary. Here physicians and nurses hold clinic, nurse the sick and minister to their wants in general. At special hours drugs are dispensed, and twice daily hundreds of little ones are served with milk.

"The nurses have worked indefatigably, and have every reason to rejoice at the good accomplished."

The following letter was sent to all the Red Cross nurses who were on duty in the flooded district by Oscar Dowling, M. D., president of the Louisiana State Board of Health:

"*My dear Miss* .....:

"You came to us a ministering angel when we were in distress, and with your words and deeds brought comfort to the sick and sorrowing rendered homeless by the recent floods. Through you, health mantled cheeks of woe and grateful eyes begemmed with tears gave mute evidence of appreciation of your services. Your cheer and sympathy brought inspiration to your fellow workers as well as those you served so faithfully.

"The Louisiana State Board of Health acknowledges a debt of gratitude for your good work as a representative of the American Red Cross Nursing Service, and is especially thankful for the earnestness and zeal with which you performed your duties.

"Your reward is the consciousness of duty well done.

Wishing you continued health, happiness and prosperity, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"OSCAR DOWLING,
"*President.*"

The Red Cross has awarded "Service Bars," to be attached to the badges of the Red Cross nurses who rendered service in the flooded districts of the Mississippi Valley. These bars are of bronze and bear the words "Mississippi Flood, 1912."

A water fete was held in Detroit during the fourth week in July in commemoration of Cadillac's exploration of that region over two hundred years ago. The early history of Detroit was depicted by a grand historical pageant, and the development of the country was shown by an automobile parade, various water races and tournaments, and an industrial pageant made up of forty floats.

As a large attendance was anticipated the city requested the local Red Cross Chapter to establish relief stations adequate for the care of any possible emergency.

Under the efficient management of Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, chairman of the Michigan State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Detroit Red Cross

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter, such relief stations were successfully conducted.

The following report has been submitted:

"It is my privilege to report to you as chairman of the National Committee of the American Red Cross, the part taken by that organization in the Cadillaqua Emergency Hospital Service.

"An effective cooperation was formed with the Police Department, the physicians of the Army Medical Reserve, the Red Cross Nursing Service and the Boy Scouts.

"Four First Aid Relief Stations were formed in the following places: Grand Circus Park, the Belle Isle Bridge Approach, Owen Park, and the old Police Station on Belle Isle.

"Twenty-five of the enrolled Red Cross nurses volunteered and relays were kept at the various stations every day, and at night until 10 o'clock.

"Dr. Louis J. Hirshman, the physician in charge of the medical work, reported approximately one hundred cases treated. Of these about seventy were minor accidents; thirty were of a more serious nature; two resulted fatally.

"A complete list of the people injured may be had from the Central Police Station.

"The tents and the chairs provided through the Police Department.

"Cots, blankets, pillows, ice caps, hot water bags, 'Abso-pure' water and sanitary drinking cups were furnished by the Red Cross.

"The materials for the Red Cross emblems were purchased here and made up by the nurses.

"The brassards were furnished by the National Headquarters in Washington. The drugs and surgical dressings were supplied chiefly through donations from Parke, Davis & Co., and the J. H. Hartz Company.

"Hiram Walker & Sons gave two quarts of Canadian Club whiskey; the Peoples' Ice Company donated three ice coolers and the daily supply of ice; and Mr. J. E. McDonald gave two hot water bags.

"A liberal discount on goods purchased was made by all of the merchants, and arrangements were made to give credit for all articles returned in good order.

"The articles that were used will be stored for further emergency service. With the approval of the Chapter, they will be listed and kept at the headquarters of the Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, in the Wayne County Medical Building, 33 High street east.

"In conclusion I will state that the committee considers that the opportunity to render emergency service on this occasion fully justified the effort and the expense. Furthermore, it was a distinct advantage to mobilize the corps of nurses for the practice that it gave for meeting, in the future, possibly some serious emergency.

"LYSTRA E. GRETTER,

"*Chairman State Committee,*

"*Red Cross Nursing Service.*"

Two relief stations were established in Washington, D. C., during the celebration attendant on the unveiling of the Columbus Memorial, June 8th and 9th. The District of Columbia Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was asked to furnish the nurses for these stations, and all necessary arrangements were placed in charge of the chairman, Miss Anna J. Greenlees.

One station was located near the monument, in front of the Union Station, and the other south of the War Department, where the memorial services were held. Fourteen nurses were on duty, and Miss Greenlees closes her report with these words:

"The cheerful willingness with which the enrolled nurses volunteer and respond to calls for Red Cross service, makes the work of the committee a real pleasure."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE SUBJECT OF NATIONAL RELIEF AS ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

By COLONEL C. A. DEVOL, U. S. A.,

Chairman Canal Zone Chapter, American Red Cross.

IT WAS my privilege to be a delegate to the International Red Cross Conference, recently held in Washington, and to be present at a number of the meetings. The discussion in regard to confining the activities of the Red Cross to war activities emphasized the radical difference between opinions in this country and those held where conditions differ and suggested the advisability of more or less elastic regulations in order that they may apply in different parts of the world.

The Red Cross was born on a battlefield in 1859 and has continued for more than fifty years as an organization devoted essentially to periods of trouble and disaster. It has been held together through times of inactivity by a realization of its necessity in time of distress. That the bond has been strong enough to survive idle times, is the greatest possible proof of the enduring need for such an organization. The same national sense of self-preservation that creates and sustains standing armies and navies is found in the influence that assists and makes a Red Cross organization possible, and I might say the spirit of optimism in the American people that makes the regular army of the United States one of the smallest in the world, is in a way responsible for the fact that our Red Cross membership is negligible when compared with that of countries no more powerful than our own.

There is, in this country, a strong feeling of confidence in the future, that may or may not be misplaced, but at any rate it requires some live and immediate issue to deflect a busy man's mind from his immediate and more pressing affairs. I have served in the United States Army for more than thirty years, during which time we have nad one war. I have found insistent interest in army affairs during the active months of the war succeeded almost immediately by the same apathy that preceded the war. It is entirely natural and consistent that this should be peculiarly applicable to the people of the United States, for the reason that we are devoting the time and energy of the country to the business development of a new and virile nation.

Before the date of the San Francisco disaster I had a remote knowledge of the Society called the Red Cross. As with many thousands of our citizens it had not come into my life and therefore it had received no attention. The rehabilitation of San Francisco is now a matter of history, but with the present generation in that locality it will never be necessary to herald the work or the reputation of the Red Cross. This beneficent organization has also localized its reputation and made lifelong friends in other localities.

My immediate work with the organization carried me from San Francisco to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where I know the organization now has lifelong friends; the earthquake in Costa Rica and later the Colon fire in March, 1911. In these latter localities, as in all places where the Red Cross is permitted an acquaintance, it leaves behind it a feeling of entire respect and confidence in the organization.

The great need appears, therefore, to be for a wider acquaintance—the organization speaks for itself as soon as it can get in touch with the people. From San Francisco with 300,000 homeless people to Colon with 3,000 homeless people—from the temperate zone to the equator, the result is the same—when the Red Cross has an organization on the ground, it makes good.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

As bearing on the subject of this paper, the foregoing shows the value of distributed agencies in all localities.

In time of war, the trained soldier is worth a dozen recruits; in time of disaster, an organized body associated with previous training and understanding for relief work, is worth thousands of people who don't know what to do.

How should we proceed, therefore, in this great busy country in order that the organization may be represented in all parts of the country instead of various localities only.

The Panama Canal is being constructed by 5,000 Americans, 5,000 Spaniards and 25,000 negroes. The entire work is under Government control. The working forces and their families are housed, fed and cared for by the Government; the system is one of paternalism and the control is absolute. It is unnecessary for me to say that under this system $400,000,000 is being expended without even a suspicion of graft and the United States promises a great engineering success where other countries have failed. There are on the Zone about 9,000 American men, women and children, and of this number we have been able for four years to enroll 1,000 members annually in the Red Cross. If this percentage could obtain in the United States we would have a national organization of 9,000,000 instead of the number we now have. The people on the Zone are practical Americans and when I told them four years ago of the proposed organization, they wanted to know at once what the practical benefits would be. The matter of "First Aid" was taken up and Major Lynch came to the Zone and very ably told them what was being accomplished. It was not a live issue to them and therefore not effective as a drawing card. There is a Government hospital and dispensary in each district on the Zone. The Medical Department issues First Aid packages and therefore medical aid in time of accident was amply provided for. The provision against a possible disaster did not awaken much interest as all employees have been led to know that the Government will step in and look after its own, especially on the Canal. The inspiration, therefore, came from the fact that while on the Canal Zone there are organized societies, they worked separately and independently and without that cooperation that secures the best results and some medium to combine them was lacking. As pointed out by Colonel Goethals in his address in the City of Panama, June 13th, last,

"Under its charter, the Red Cross is not authorized specifically to engage in charity work in individual cases. Its primary purpose is to give immediate relief to the suffering and needy in times of war or famine or after a great disaster like the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, or the earthquake in Costa Rica. Its field of work on the Isthmus was necessarily a special one and special provisions had to be made for it. The Canal Commission has no funds at its disposal which it can use to relieve individual distress or want, no matter how meritorious the case may be. It can deport deserving persons in such condition but it cannot supply clothing or food or financial aid. An appeal to the national headquarters of the Red Cross Society at Washington, with an explanation of the conditions here, resulted in a special permit to care for individual cases. There were 37 such cases in the year just ended and the funds distributed for relief in each instance ranged from $5.00 to $168.00 and amounted to nearly $1,400.00."

Under the peculiar conditions on the Canal Zone, therefore, the necessity for what might be termed charity work furnished the very daily occupation for members that was needed, and the result is a 10 per cent membership. A sustained interest would not have been possible otherwise, and when the appeal was made to Washington for a special permit, the answer was anxiously awaited, as it was known that without such permit the proposed organization would fail.

It is realized that it is futile to discuss or criticize conditions unless a remedy accompanies the criticism.

Nearly all the great nations of the earth have large standing armies and the men are brought into military service, not

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

voluntarily, but by various methods of conscription, and therefore through an association with the army they gain a knowledge of the Red Cross, its methods and its values.

The army and the Red Cross in the United States must exist by the will of the people, and the will of the people limits the army at the present time to a maximum of 100,000 men. There is no immediate prospect that this number will be increased and the Red Cross must therefore find its development in matters that pertain to everyday matters.

The work of the American Red Cross is segregated under its charter into War Relief, National Relief, and International Relief. Matters pertaining to War Relief and International Relief necessarily pertain to certain periods of time and do not enter into this discussion. Matters pertaining to National Relief appear to be somewhat restricted by the terms of the charter, which states:

"And to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

The restriction appears to be in the application only, as it is stated broadly—

"Continue and carry on a system of national and international relief."

The "Institutional Membership" is a step in the right direction, and on the Canal Zone it has really been a consolidation of institutional activities that has resulted in a sustained, large membership, but here again it is found—

"In the event of a disaster requiring large and unusual measures of relief, the institutional member of the community," etc., etc.

I regret that as a member of the National Relief Board, I have had no opportunity to engage in any of its deliberations and therefore can approach the subject from the viewpoint of an outside worker only. This viewpoint has, however, been associated with a great undertaking which promises success where others have failed, and the success in Red Cross membership may be of value in other places. Colonel Goethals stated further, in the address previously referred to:

"It is a distinguishing feature of the Red Cross system that it not only provides freely this fund, but reaches every case of distress; it creates through its yearly membership a trust of the combined benevolence of the Canal Zone. capitalizes the charitable interests of the American colony and enables it to act as a unit in an emergency at any moment."

In other words, it gets next to the people and provides something that is wanted in daily life. It is realized that a suggestion of broader activities enters a large field—perhaps the suggestion is impracticable. The need for a daily life, however, continues and the search for a remedy should continue. The army has made vast strides throughout the last twelve years in an endeavor to be active in time of peace. Service schools, maneuver camps, annual tests for officers, are all evidence of the settled conviction in military minds that to be efficient an officer and a soldier must be active. History shows that wars can be expected only once in thirty years, and disasters are fortunately separated by periods of time.

Less than four years ago I was present at a Red Cross meeting in Washington, at which the necessity for an endowment fund was the subject for discussion. It is noted from the last report that the fund now totals nearly $900,000, or about half the amount proposed. In scanning the list of cities it is noted that many prominent cities such as Buffalo, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Philadelphia, Richmond, and others, all in different States, have given nothing to this fund, and I also note that San Francisco and the Canal Zone have both given more than the alloted amount. This result seems to show—

First: That even with the restricted representation of the Red Cross, it can accomplish what it starts out to do.

Second: That in the communities where the organization has become known, there is no question of support for any general

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

measure. We cannot wait for a disaster in Buffalo, Cleveland, Kansas City and all those other cities, to get a local acquaintance, and it seems to me it is not well to have such great geographical gaps in our country where the flag of the Red Cross is practically unknown. If affiliations could be formed in all these cities, that would take the organization into the daily life of the people, the membership would advance by leaps and bounds. If such an association does not exist, they will take no more interest in the Red Cross than they do in the regular army, as it is a slogan in many places that it is time enough to look after trouble when trouble comes.

The same energy and devotion to the cause that has carried the Red Cross the distance it has already traveled; that has enabled it to meet all calls for help; that has raised an endowment fund of nearly a million dollars—would, it is believed, solve this problem of increased membership.

I feel that the Red Cross with its most able central management is entitled to a larger membership and to more attention from the people; that the remedy primarily lies, not in committees, but in the creation of a membership from which to make committees, and in spreading the Red Cross over the great gaps in our country.

I have heard criticism of the State Boards, and from my limited knowledge of the matter I would think it better to take up a number of active, energetic local Chapters than to depend on State Boards, which are liable to be inactive and perhaps provoke some feeling of jealousy among the Chapters.

The Committee on Membership I should regard as especially essential, that is, we have always found it so, here, and in this connection, I would state that the Boy Scouts have helped in making house-to-house appeals for memberships—perhaps they might assist in the United States—it would all be a part of any general plan of Institutional Membership.

In regard to a number of committees, I am rather afraid that the constant change in population and membership might find some of the committees without representatives, just at the time a committee was needed, and it might be better to have strong, active committees for say, membership, funds, etc., and appoint the others when some question arose.

My only apology for the length of this paper is my interest in the work and the earnest hope for a broader field for the organization.

FLOOD DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA

ON THE night of September 1, 1912, a rainstorm of extraordinary violence caused unprecedented floods in several small streams in the northern corner of West Virginia commonly known as the "pan-handle." In the narrow valley of Harmon Creek the two villages of Colliers and Hollidays Cove suffered very severe damage. In Colliers less than a half dozen houses escaped injury, while in Hollidays Cove many houses were damaged. In this valley more than one hundred families lost heavily, eight lives were lost and a number of homes were swept away and completely demolished.

The American Red Cross was requested to take charge of relief operations and did so promptly. These continue as THE BULLETIN goes to press. A more adequate account of the disaster and the work of relief will be published in the next number of THE BULLETIN.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NOTES

CLOUDBURST AT LEBANON, OHIO

Mr. James F. Jackson, Director of the Associated Charities of Cleveland, an "Institutional Member" of the Red Cross, under date of August 29th, writes:

"That your records may be complete and that you may know that we are especially on duty during Mr. Bicknell's absence, there is herewith shown the text of two self-explanatory messages:

August 29, 1912.

"HON. JUDSON HARMON,
"*Governor, State House,*
"*Columbus, Ohio.*

"Does Lebanon require aid from National Red Cross? If so, please advise and as its representatives we will take noon train.

"CLEVELAND ASSOCIATED CHARITIES."

"ASSOCIATED CHARITIES,
"*Cleveland, Ohio.*

"Dispatch received. Have had no call from Lebanon, but citizen just in says reports are exaggerated. If I hear anything will advise you.

"JUDSON HARMON."

"The morning papers reported a cloudburst at Lebanon at eleven last night. The amount of damage was so uncertain that I left home this morning prepared to go directly to Lebanon if necessary."

FRANCE

In looking over the June *Bulletin* of the branch of the French Red Cross called Aid to the Military Wounded, we are struck by the constant activities of its various local committees. These correspond to the chapters of the American Red Cross. Many of them give the reports at the annual meeting of the committees. The "regions" referred to are the military divisions in the country and correspond to our military departments.

First, there is under the department of the military government of Paris a committee's report as to its various officers and its distribution of prizes to the nurses.

2D REGION

Maisons-Laffitte. Fete for the benefit of the First Aid Corps.

Laon. Memorial service with collection for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Crepy-en-Valois. Report of preparation for supplies for 30 beds.

3D REGION

Rouen. Ball for the benefit of the Red Cross dispensary. Eleven nurses received diplomas. The annual memorial service held.

Lillebonne. New committee organized. Three hundred members and $500 in funds. Preparations to secure supplies for 27 beds.

Elbeuf. Annual memorial service for soldiers and sailors.

Havre. Gift of an automobile ambulance.

4TH REGION

Dreux. Medical conference with the army surgeon in regard to health of colonial expeditions.

5TH REGION

Orleans. Memorial service. Annual meeting with reports. Preparations for railway relief stations and their personnel. Supplies for 150 beds. Study of economy in the administration of dispensary work.

Fontainebleu. Annual meeting. Report on sale of the little flower and establishment of new dispensary school.

Romorantin. Illustrated lecture for the propaganda of the Red Cross, with very successful results.

6TH REGION

Chalons-sur-Marne. Ball for the benefit of the committee's work. Proved great financial success.

Reims. Opening of new and larger offices of the committee. Competition among its sub-committees for best work in the production of supplies.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

8TH REGION

Dijon. Memorial service. Annual meeting, largely attended. Supplies for 140 beds reported. Twenty-three nurses received diplomas. Gift of $7,000 for dispensary school.

9TH REGION

Tours. Annual meeting. Two thousand and twenty-six members reported. Two thousand dollars saved by economy in administration. Dispensary school in prosperous condition. Supplies for the establishment of a hospital in the Chateau of Amboise, and preparations for another hospital of 250 beds.

Angers. Annual meeting. Report of relief of flood sufferers by Red Cross nurses. First Aid station established for gymnastic fete, where assistance was rendered after 40 accidents. First Aid given for catastrophe at Montreuil-Bellay. Satisfactory condition of dispensary school and successful sale of the little flower for the benefit of the wounded in Morocco, the victims of the Liberte disaster and the dispensary school.

Chatellerault. Memorial service for soldiers and sailors, with collection for the benefit of Red Cross work.

Loches. Opening of courses for Red Cross nurses, with 30 candidates.

10TH REGION

Vitre. Memorial service, with collection for Red Cross. Nineteen nurses received diplomas. Many new members secured for the Society.

Saint-Brieuc. Annual meeting. Fifteen nurses received diplomas. Sale of the little flower for the benefit of the wounded in Morocco. Large amount of hospital supplies reported on hand.

11TH REGION

Nantes. Annual meeting. Supplies for hospital of 200 beds. Organization of corps of 22 stretcher bearers. Fifteen nurses received diplomas. First Aid station maintained at spring and autumn races. Successful sale of the little flower.

Fontenay-le-Comte. Annual meeting. Seven hundred and five members reported. Six hundred dollars in funds. Supplies auxiliary hospital. Twenty-two nurses received diplomas.

12TH REGION

Perigueux. Annual meeting. Twelve nurses received diplomas. Supplies for hospital of 50 beds and a railway relief station.

13TH REGION

Rion. Annual meeting. Acquisition of ambulance and stretchers. Funds on hand, $2,032, and $400 worth of hospital linen.

14TH REGION

Thonon-les-Bains. Preparation for hospital of 50 beds on hand. Funds over $2,400. Establishment of bureau of sanitary supplies for loan of articles to the sick or poor.

15TH REGION

Avignon. Memorial service and annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, with satisfactory report as to the financial condition of the committee and its preparation for active work.

16TH REGION

Montpellier. Annual meeting. Personnel of doctors and nurses for auxiliary hospital and railway relief station appointed. All hospital supplies in good condition. Funds, $3,390. Value of material, $3,542. Five nurses received diplomas for postgraduate course.

Castres. Memorial service held. Theatrical performance given for the Society's benefit. Active preparations for the organization of an auxiliary hospital.

Narbonne. Preparations for a railroad station and for auxiliary hospital of 30 beds.

17TH REGION

Cahors. Annual meeting. Plans for organization of auxiliary hospital, for the sale of little flower and for ball at the city hall for the benefit of the Society.

20TH REGION

Nancy. Illustrated lectures on Red Cross work before committee. Subjects: "Treatment of the Wounded by Modern Armies," "Distribution of Wounded, Establishment of Temporary Hospitals," "Infectious Diseases, Infant Mortality," etc., etc. Establishment of First Aid station at the aviation meet at Jarville.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Box

INDUSTRIAL

For railroads, mines, factories, machine shops, etc.

This outfit consists of the following articles:

- 6 Red Cross First Aid Outfits (described on another page of this circular).
- 4 Large first aid dressings.
- 2 1-yard packages of sterilized gauze.
- 12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
- 1 U. S. Army tourniquet.
- 1 Jar carbolated vaseline.
- 4 1-yard packages picric acid gauze.
- 4 Wooden splints.
- 2 ¼-pound packages absorbent cotton.
- 12 Safety pins.
- 1 Pair shears.
- 1 Pair tweezers.
- 1 2-ounce bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia.
- 1 Paper cup.
- 1 Red Cross First Aid Book.

All are neatly packed in a heavy tin case. This box is painted white and the lettering is in blue and red, making a strikingly handsome cabinet, which is supplied with hangers by which it may be attached to the wall.

Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 each f. o. b. Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

When desired this box will be furnished hermetically sealed.

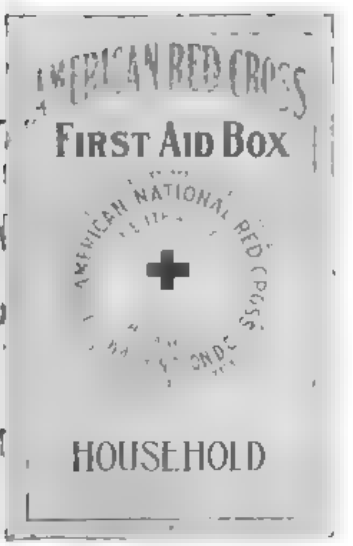
BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Box

HOUSEHOLD

For the home, summer hotel and camp



The following articles are contained in this case:

4 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
1 2-ounce bottle alcohol.
12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
1 2-ounce bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia.
1 2-dram bottle olive oil.
1 2-ounce bottle syrup ginger.
1 2-ounce syrup ipecac.
1 Bottle Bismuth Subnitrate tablets (5 grains).
1 Bottle soda mint tablets (50).
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
1 Box tooth plasters.
1 Dozen safety pins.
2 Wooden splints.
1 Pair tweezers.
12 Tongue depressors.
1 Medicine dropper.
2 ¼-lb. packages absorbent cotton.
1 Bottle collodion with brush.
1 2-dram bottle oil cloves.
1 2-ounce bottle lime water.
1 2-ounce bottle powdered mustard.
1 Box toothache wax.
1 2-ounce bottle witch hazel.
1 2-ounce jar carbolized vaseline.
1 Pair scissors.
1 Tin talcum powder.
2 1-yd. packages picric acid gauze.
1 Box corn plasters.
1 Bottle cascara sagrada tablets.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Roll adhesive plaster 1 in. x 5-yd.
1 Paper drinking cup.
2 Large Red Cross First Aid Dressings.

All are neatly and securely packed in a heavy tin case, with built-in partitions. This is an exceedingly handsome case being white enameled with blue and red lettering, and equipped with hangers for attaching to wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Digitized for UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Box

GYMNASIUM

For the athletic field and the gymnasium

The following articles are neatly packed in this case:

6 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
4 Large dressings.
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
1 Carbolized vaseline.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Paper drinking cup.
1 Pair tweezers.
2 ¼-pound absorbent cotton.
12 Safety pins.
1 Pair shears.
12 Gauze bandages assorted sizes.
1 Aromatic spirits of ammonia.
4 Wooden splints.
1 Red Cross First Aid Book.
1 Roll adhesive plaster 1 in. x 5 yd.

This is a very handsome case, being made of heavy white enameled tin, lettered in red and blue and fitted with hangers so that it may be attached to the wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 f. o. b. Washington, San Francisco and New York.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Box

STREET

For factories, mines, machine shops as well as street corners

The first aid supplies contained in this box are as follows:

4 American Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
2 ¼-pound packages absorbent cotton.
1 2-ounce bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia.
12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
1 Paper drinking cup.
1 Pair shears.
1 Pair tweezers.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Yard wire gauze splint.
1 Red Cross First Aid Book.

All are neatly packed in a galvanized steel box. This box is white with the Red Cross on top and on each end, and with the black lettering presents a handsome appearance. Each box is provided with hasp and staple and special perforations in back for fastening. Size 10 x 6 x 6 inches. Price $3.50 f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Box

SCHOOL

Contains the following first aid articles:

6 Red Cross First Aid Outfits.
4 Large dressings.
1 Shears.
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
12 Gauze bandages, assorted sizes.
1 Tourniquet.
1 Carbolated vaseline.
4 Wooden splints.
2 ¼-lb. packages absorbent cotton.
12 Safety pins.
1 Adhesive plaster.
1 Aromatic spirits ammonia.
1 2-ounce bottle Jamaica ginger.
1 Paper cup.
1 Tweezers.
1 Clinical thermometer.
12 Tongue depressors.
1 Medicine dropper.
1 2-ounce bottle boric acid Sat. Sol.
1 2-dram bottle olive oil.
1 2-dram bottle oil cloves.
1 Bottle cascara sagrada tablets.
1 Red Cross First Aid Book.
4 Picric acid gauze.
Culture tubes (to be supplied).

Neatly and securely packed in a handsome white enameled case. This is lettered in red and blue and fitted with hangers by which it may be attached to wall. Size 18 x 11 x 3½ inches. Price $6.00 each f. o. b. Washington, New York and San Francisco.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE
American Red Cross First Aid Outfit

This outfit has been prepared in response to a great demand for a simple first aid packet and is similar, though superior for ordinary purposes, to that carried by each soldier in the United States Army. It has received the highest praise from some of our eminent surgeons. The outfit consists of a hermetically sealed metal case containing the following:

1 Extra long gauze bandage with compress sewed in its center.
1 Triangular bandage, with methods of application printed thereon.
2 Safety pins.
1 Card of instructions.

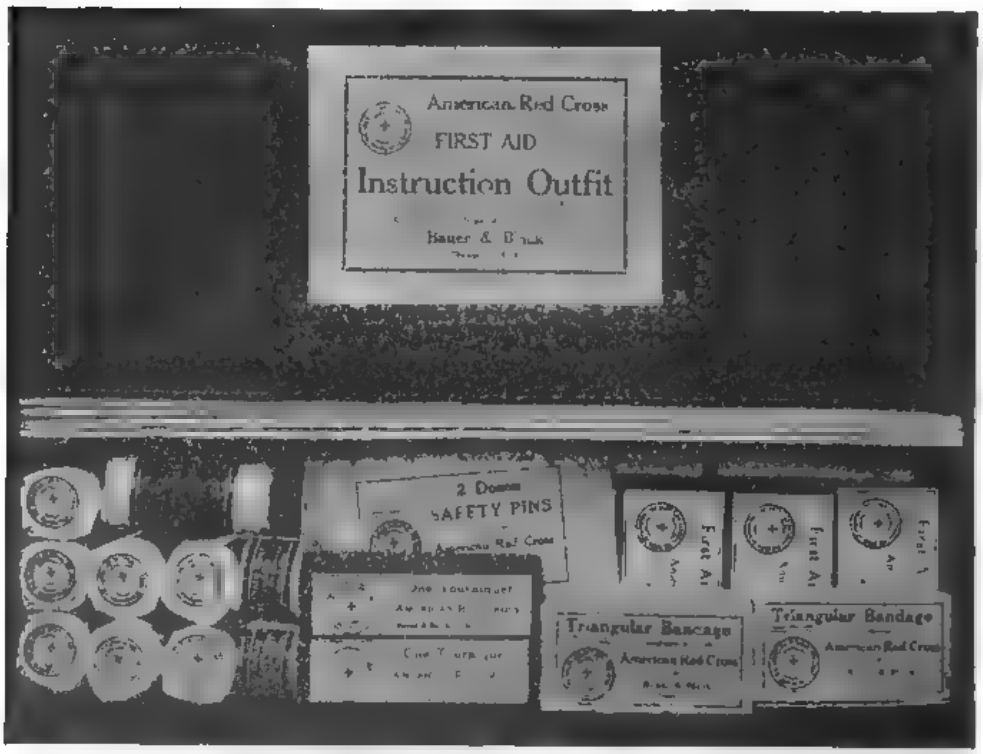
With this package and splints, which can usually be procured anywhere without great difficulty, one is prepared to treat any ordinary injury.

The case is painted white and lithographed in colors as per the above illustration. Size 4 x 2¼ x 1 inch. The price is 25 cents. Postage 6 cents. In large quantities the price is the same, f. o. b. Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

American Red Cross First Aid Instruction Outfit



This outfit has been prepared for use by teachers of first aid and is intended for instruction purposes only. With it and the Red Cross Charts, which are described in another portion of this circular, any teacher will be supplied with all the materials which he needs to give a class practical instruction in first aid to the injured.

The outfit consists of—

12 Triangular bandages.
12 Roller bandages of assorted sizes.
4 Wooden splints.
2 U. S. Army tourniquets.
6 First Aid Outfits.
2 Dozen large safety pins.

The Instruction Outfit is neatly packed in a substantial cardboard case.

Size 18½ x 6 x 3½ inches. The price is $3.50 each, f. o. b. Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross First Aid Pouch

Prepared Especially for the Boy Scouts of America

This pouch has been adapted for the use of all patrols. Is strong, light, compact, waterproof, and made of the best materials, being practically a duplicate of the Hospital Corps Pouch of the United States Army. Fitted with a strap to be carried over the shoulder. Contains the following First Aid materials:

1 Pair shears.
1 Pair tweezers.
1 Tube carbolized vaseline.
2 Wire gauze splints.
1 2-oz. bottle aromatic spirits ammonia.
1 A. R. C. First Aid Outfit (Cartons).
2 1-yard packages sterilized gauze.
3 1-inch bandages.
3 2½-inch bandages.
2 Triangular bandages (Cartons).
1 U. S. Army tourniquet.

PRICE $3.00 F. O. B. WASHINGTON, D. C., NEW YORK CITY AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

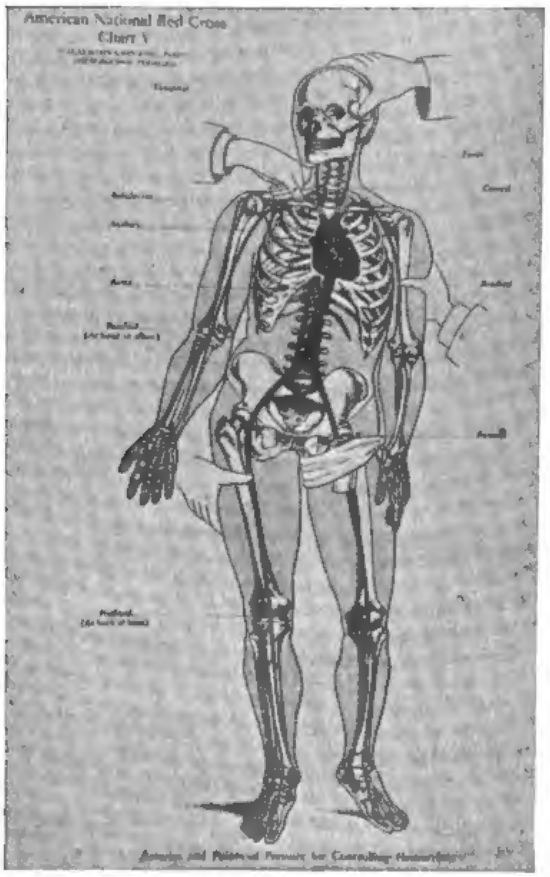
BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

American Red Cross First Aid Charts

For School Rooms, First Aid Classes, etc.

This series consists of 5 handsomely lithographed wall charts, mounted on linen and heavy rollers; size of each, 20 x 28 inches.



Facsimile of Chart V

Charts are numbered and are illustrative of the following:

Chart I. The Skeleton.

Chart II. The Muscles.

Chart III. Scheme of Systemic Circulation. In 3 colors.

Chart IV. Fracture and Dislocation.

Chart V. Arteries and Points of Pressure for Controlling Hemorrhages. In 2 colors.

Price $2.50 per set, net.

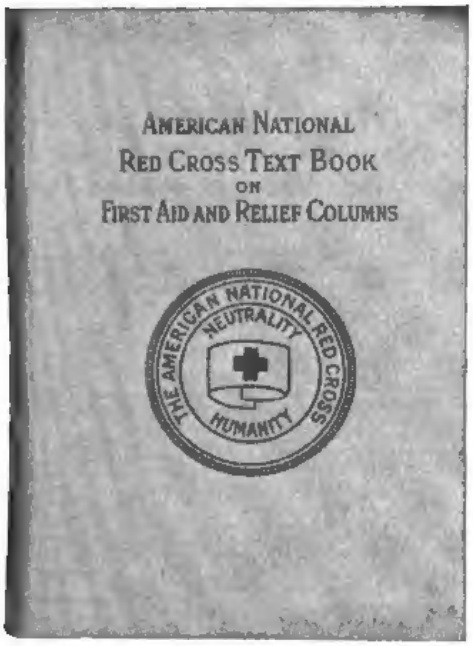
American Red Cross Stretchers

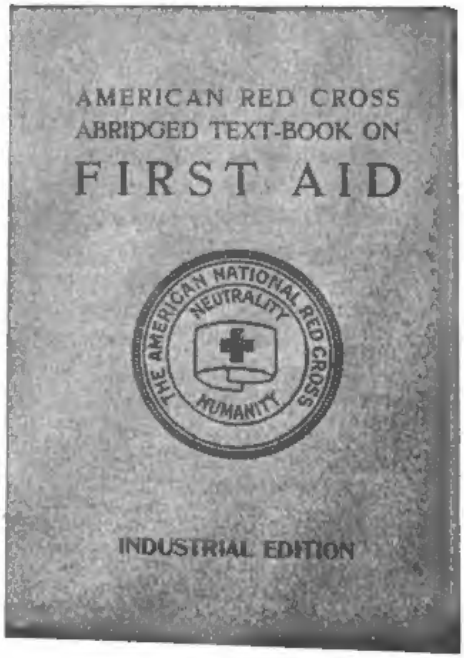
A type universally recognized as the best, and similar to the U. S. Army stretcher. Price $5 each, f. o. b. Washington.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

American Red Cross First Aid Text Books





AMERICAN RED CROSS TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID AND RELIEF COLUMNS.
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

A comprehensive text book on first aid to the injured for the individual and for the organization. In this small book of 250 pages will be found everything on the subject of first aid which any student of that subject ought to know. Price $1 net.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ABRIDGED TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID.
(Industrial Edition)
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and First Lieut. M. J. Shields, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

A small text book which treats of first aid subjects of interest to the worker in the industrial field. This book is intended for the railroad man, the miner, and the factory and workshop. All subjects not of interest to the worker in the industrial field have been excluded so it is not necessary for him to search here and there in a large book for subjects of interest. The ten chapters (175 pages) of this book are devoted to the Structure and Mechanics of the Body, First Aid Materials, General Directions for Rendering First Aid, Injuries in which the Skin is not Pierced or Broken, Injuries in which the Skin is Pierced or Broken, Injuries from the Local Effects of Heat, Cold and Electricity, Unconsciousness and Poisoning, the Carrying of Injured Persons, Industrial Accidents, and Organization of First Aid Instruction. Price 30 cents. Postage 3 cents.

This book may now be obtained in Italian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Polish. These translations sell for 30 cents each. Postage 3 cents.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AMERICAN RED CROSS ABRIDGED TEXT BOOK ON FIRST AID.
(General Edition)
By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

This small book is an abridgement of the larger one by the same author and has been published to meet the demand for a smaller book at a very low price. While the industrial edition should be chosen by the worker in that field, for ordinary classes this book is to be preferred. Price 30 cents. Postage 3 cents.

Miscellaneous Supplies

Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The prices are as follows (practically cost):

A. R. C. First Aid Outfits (cartons)	$ .20 each
A. R. C. Triangular Bandages (cartons)	.11 each
A. R. C. Triangular Bandages (without cartons)	.09 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 1 in. x 10 yds	.05 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 2 in. x 10 yds	.06 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 2½ in. x 10 yds	.07 each
A. R. C. Gauze Bandages, 3 in. x 10 yds	.08 each
A. R. C. Wooden Splints (pair)	.10 each
A. R. C. Tourniquets (U. S. Pattern)	.25 each
A. R. C. Tourniquets (Hundred lots)	.17 each
A. R. C. Absorbent Cotton (¼-pound packages)	.12 each
A. R. C. Wire Gauze Splints (4 in. x 1 yd.)	.15 each
A. R. C. Aromatic Spirits Ammonia (2-oz. Bottles)	.12 each
A. R. C. Oil Cloves (2 dram Bottles)	.06 each
A. R. C. Alcohol (2-oz. Bottles)	.09 each
A. R. C. Lime Water (2-oz. Bottles)	.05 each
A. R. C. Syp. Ginger (2-oz. Bottles)	.08 each
A. R. C. Witch Hazel (2-oz. Bottles)	.06 each

Standard U. S. Army Woolen Blankets

The Red Cross, by special agreement with one of the leading manufacturers of the country, furnishes, for the use of first aid teams, standard U. S. Army blankets in the following weights:

Color, olive drab, size 66x84 inches, weight 3 pounds, $3.00 each net
Color, olive drab, size 66x84 inches, weight 5 pounds, $3.75 each net.
Color, olive drab, size 72x84 inches, weight 5 pounds, $3.75 each net.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfit is also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market: Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in special outfits are invited to correspond with tthe First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

BE SURE OUTFITS AND BOOKS BEAR A FACSIMILE OF THE SEAL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA